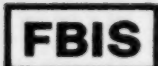


JPRS 80057

8 February 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2565



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

8 February 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2565

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Arab Oil-Producers Aid to Africa Reviewed (Renee Pelletier; AFRICA, Dec 81) .....	1
Trans-Africa Highway Progress Report Given (WEST AFRICA, 11 Jan 82) .....	6
Agreement Reached on New Economic Community for Central Africa (WEST AFRICA, 11 Jan 82) .....	7

## CAMEROON

Crime in Douala Reported on Increase (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	8
--	---

## CHAD

OAU, Nigerian Interests Considered at Stake in Chad (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	9
---	---

## COMORO ISLANDS

Briefs 'Politicals' Committee .....	12
--	----

## ETHIOPIA

ELF-PLF Official on Anti-Ethiopian Activity (QNA, 20 Jan 82) .....	13
Briefs New Offensive Planning .....	14

## MADAGASCAR

### Briefs

Ratsiraka on Economy	15
----------------------	----

## MALAWI

Local Paper Applauds Arrest of Chirwa (Editorial; MALAWI NEWS, 9-15 Dec 81)	16
--	----

## MALI

### Briefs

Soviet Equipment	17
------------------	----

## MOZAMBIQUE

Details of Present, Possible Cooperation With Portugal (TEMPO, Dec 81)	18
---	----

Cooperation Projects With Yugoslavia Reviewed (TEMPO, 6 Dec 81)	22
--	----

Declining Shoe Production Causes, Problems Discussed (NOTICIAS, 14, 15 Dec 81)	24
---	----

High Prices, Poor Quality, by Ernesto Zucule  
Mixed Enterprises Studied

Decrease in Citrus Fruit Production Seen (Antonio Mafueca; NOTICIAS, 16 Dec 81)	27
--	----

### Briefs

Sweden Aids Paper Factory	29
Brazilian Housing; Cooperation	29
GDR Teaching Assistance	29
Party-State Planning Relationship	30
Black Market Illegalities	30
Black Marketeers' Reeducation	31

## NAMIBIA

Correspondent Eyes 'Flashpoints' Around South Africa (Aida Parker; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Jan 82)	32
--	----

Mudge Confirms New Entry Legislation (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 12 Jan 82)	34
--	----

OPS Area Police Call for Sheriff Appointment (Karl Gowaseb; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 17 Dec 81)	35
--	----

SWA Gets Its Own National Airline (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 30 Dec 81) .....	37
Walvis Bay Extension To Aid SWA (THE CITIZEN, 16 Jan 82) .....	38
Drastic Steps Taken Against Illegal Coloreds (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 7 Jan 82) .....	39
Negotiations Underway for Botswana Rail Link (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 14 Jan 82) .....	40
Landmines, Rifles Said To Bring Himbas Into 20th Century (Peter Kenny; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Dec 81) .....	41
Briefs	
No Army Desertions	42
Supreme Court Appointments	42
DTA Wants Cuba Out	42
Exodus of Coloreds	43
NIGER	
Nation's Water Supply Situation, Plans Noted (LE SAHEL, 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82) .....	44
NIGERIA	
Split in People's Redemption Party Analyzed (Enukora Joe Okoli; WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	46
Oil Income Situation, Budget Reviewed (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	50
Briefs	
Contract With Austrian Firm	52
Insecurity Noted	52
Frigate Delivered	52
Port Congestion Lessens	52
Fight in Kano Assembly	52
RWANDA	
Background Provided on Newly Elected Parliament (Denis Herbstein; WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	53
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	
Minister Stops in Luanda on Way to Havana (ANGOP, 28 Jan 82) .....	56

## SENEGAL

Jawara Discusses Senegambia Confederation (Dawda Jawara Interview; WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	57
---	----

## SEYCHELLES

Statistics Division Publishes Reference Work (NATION, 13 Jan 82) .....	63
Cooperation Avenues With Cuba Explored (NATION, 12 Jan 82) .....	65
Planning of Revolutionary Agricultural Program Underway (NATION, 15 Jan 82) .....	67
Briefs	
DPRY Ambassador	69
Creole Teaching	69

## SIERRA LEONE

President To Step Down; Young Successor Sought (Nicolas Mensah; AFRICA, Dec 81) .....	70
'Extraordinary' Election Laws Examined (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	74
Economic Realities Reported Squeezing University (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jan 82) .....	77
'Squandergate' Charges, Warnings Reported (WEST AFRICA, 11 Jan 82) .....	80

## SOMALIA

Briefs	
Victory Claims	82
Defections From Somali Forces	82
Rebels Report Clashes	82

## TOGO

Briefs	
Trade Agreement With GDR	83

## UGANDA

Refugees Issued Warning, Reprimand (UGANDA TIMES, 11 Jan 82) .....	84
Obote Speech, by Epajja Ojulu Urged To Obey Law	
Waibale Issues Statement on Changing to UPC (Epajja Ojulu; UGANDA TIMES, 11 Jan 82) .....	87
Briefs	
Military Promotions	89
Aid for Repatriation	89
UPM Official Freed	89
Sixty Persons Assassinated	89
Soldiers Kill Churchgoers	89

## UPPER VOLTA

Briefs	
Administrative Division	90
PRC Exhibition	90

## ZAIRE

French Aid	91
Badea Loan	91

## ZIMBABWE

Briefs	
Kariba Loan Repaid	92
Population Figures	92
First Black Mayor	93
CAPCO Income	93
Import Quota Cut	93
Cash Cut Effect	93
Chieftainship Dispute	94
'Moto' Bid Fails	94
Korean Schools Team	94
Pipeline Talks	94

ARAB OIL-PRODUCERS AID TO AFRICA REVIEWED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 51-53

[Article by Renee Pelletier: "OPEC's Aid to Africa-- the Bare Minimum"]

[Excerpts] The 13 OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries exporting 80 percent of the world's oil agreed, last 29 October, in Geneva, on a bottom price of \$34 a barrel of oil and a ceiling price of \$38. This objective, pursued for a long time by Saudi Arabia and which puts an end to 30 months of an anarchical price situation, does not suit the "hardliners" in OPEC, especially Algeria and Libya, whose crude was sold up to that time at between \$40 and \$44 a barrel.

Two years after imposing on its customers, still under the shock of the 1973 crisis, a second and very violent oil shock, OPEC, whose production declined altogether 350 million metric tons between 1973 and 1981, must now cope with a glut of the world oil market leading to a reshuffling of the cards among the partners in the oil game. Hence, the war of attrition waged by the leading producer, Saudi Arabia, which obtained a return to a unified base price of \$34 a barrel. This involved an increase of \$2 for Saudi Arabian Crude and confirmed a decrease of \$2 for the other exporting countries. This reference price, adopted by the OPEC countries, is to find expression, for the nonoil-producing African countries, in an increase, at constant parity with the dollar, of their oil bill estimated at \$11 billion already in 1980.

Because, regardless of whether or not they wish it, those countries, exposed to the vicissitudes of the market situation will continue to depend almost exclusively on the multinational companies for their supply. Moreover, each dollar added to the price of a barrel of crude adds 2 billion to the deficit of the African oil-importing countries. The industrialized countries can recover part of what they pay for oil owing to their control of the processes derived from energy itself and the advantages of their development, of their trade, of their technological sales, and so on, but any allocation of resources toward future forms of energy are jeopardized at the same time. This does not suit Africa either.

OPEC's Selective Aid

Africa south of the Sahara is the only large region in the world in which there are 18 countries whose income decreased during the 1970's and it will not increase during the 1980's. Any self-assistance measure capable of aiding those poor among the poor to take off will be possible only with the help of the entire international collectivity.

Now, the last meeting on the less advanced countries, held recently in Paris under the sponsorship of the United Nations, demonstrated very well that, at a time when the donating countries are trimming their budgets and when the high level of interest rates bears witness to the tension on the financial markets, that aid, which should at least double in volume to prevent strangulation, is shrinking away. There remains OPEC, and especially the Arab OPEC member-countries, whose economic needs and national interests are able to supplement the needs of the African countries and whose oil manna, practically unused at home, swells the international financial markets every year.

But complementarity does not necessary bring solidarity with it. And the African countries that do not produce oil often complain of the fact that the commitment made by OPEC to guarantee their oil supply encounters considerable difficulties in practice. On the one hand, OPEC, as an organization, does not sell oil, and the implementation of its decisions depends on each of the member countries and, on the other hand, their assistance and the number of countries benefiting from it are limited.

The oil-producing countries reply that their organization proportionally provided the LLDC's [least-developed countries] with the largest amount of aid among the donors between 1974 and 1980 and that their outlay exceeds in volume all their additional expenditures resulting from the increase in the price of oil. But the request made by the president of Kenya, Arap Moi, of the member countries to have the African nonproducing countries benefit from an oil price lower than the one paid by the developed countries was refused, because the OPEC countries prefer to have their debtors benefit from a direct but selective aid.

A few figures should make it possible to see this more clearly:

In 1978, the six oil-exporting countries with a capital surplus--Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates--had a surplus current account of \$19 billion. At the end of 1980, the estimated surplus amounted to over \$100 billion.

In 1978, the industrial countries had a surplus of \$30 billion. At the end of 1980, not only had that surplus disappeared, but it was replaced by a deficit of \$40 billion.

In 1978, the current account deficit of the oil-importing countries amounted to a total of \$26 billion. At the end of 1980, that deficit amounted to \$70 billion and the forecasts for 1982 range around over \$100 billion.

With regard to the nonoil-producing African countries located south of the Sahara, with the exception of South Africa, the cost of the oil supply increased from \$700 million in 1973 to \$6 billion in 1979 and close to \$11 billion in 1980. They had for their development less than a tenth of the world's oil production (estimated at 3.1 billion metric tons) and at the cost of an increasingly paralyzing indebtedness.

It is true that the OPEC members provide the poor countries in Africa with an indispensable aid. But, because it is selective, in certain countries, especially the French-speaking countries, it is often smaller than the aid by the Western

countries, and, at any rate, it is still far from compensating for the unfavorable balances of payments caused primarily by rises in oil prices. Finally, implementation of aid is extremely long in starting, between the time when financing is decided on and the time when the credits are released. And, generally, although that aid is sizable in absolute value, it is relatively minimum with regard to the capabilities of the producing countries.

#### The Billions Go to the West

In fact, of the total surplus accumulated by OPEC countries in 1980 (over \$110 billion), \$78 billion were deposited in the banking system or invested in the form of government obligations, loans to the private sector and participations in the industrialized countries. Only \$5 billion were loaned directly on a long-term basis to oil-importing developing countries (and not only to African nonproducers) and \$15 billion were advanced to them as short-term loans for the oil imports. An additional \$5 billion were loaned to international institutions, most of which are controlled by the West. The volume of petrodollars recycled in industrialized countries exceeds what those countries grant in the form of loans and credits to the Third World. In 1981, investments by the 13 OPEC countries in the United States alone amounted to \$200 billion at least, according to the very reliable periodical MIDEAST REPORT, including \$100 billion for Saudi Arabia, \$55 billion for Kuwait and \$40 billion for the United Arab Emirates!

What is the status of bilateral aid to Africa by the seven Arab countries belonging to OPEC? From 1973 to 1980, of a total of \$30 billion granted to all developing countries in the form of development aids and credits, the aid granted to Africa south of the Sahara not producing oil amounted to \$3.8 billion, that is to say half of the oil bill. It is true that, in the same period, the OPEC International Development Fund (FODI) took over the entire subscription of the LLDC's to the common fund for basic products established within the framework of UNCTAD. The loan capacity of its fund increased from \$250 million in 1980 to \$500 million in 1981 and \$750 million in 1982. But the number of countries benefiting from that assistance is still very limited. In general, Africa south of the Sahara, which needs energy to develop, will have to reckon with an increase in energy consumption. Plainly speaking, the cost of oil imports made by those countries, last year, was two and a half times greater than the total of all the aid that they received. Therefore, it is an understatement to say that they are directly threatened by the energy crisis and the relations prevailing at present in the world.

The World Bank report for 1979-1980 gives the following figures for all the developing countries (in billions of dollars):

71% debt already negotiated:	219.5
29% debt to be negotiated:	87.7
100% total debt:	307.2

and for Africa south of the Sahara alone (38 countries):

65% debt negotiated:	24.4
35% debt to be negotiated:	13.2
100% total debt	37.6

Source: World Bank. Note: Here it is a question only of public debts or debts backed by the receiving country.

If the oil-producing countries, with the exception of the Persian Gulf countries, are weak countries engaged in vast development programs whose achievement depends on remuneration from their production alone (Nigeria, for example), could not the Persian Gulf countries, whose present production levels are almost double the minimum needed for meeting their foreign exchange requirement and for establishing fixed capital, recycle their financial surplus toward the poorest countries on the continent? Can they not finance the development projects of countries suffering from a lack of capital, rather than invest their petrodollars in nonproductive sectors of industrialized countries?

By increasing prices and by slowing down [energy] wastefulness in the industrialized countries, the oil producers have made a strategic choice. But they have also strangled the small countries that have only their labor force to sell. Senegal, Ghana, Benin, to mention only these countries, are devoting practically all of the proceeds from their exports to the purchase of oil.

Now, what can be done by Senegal, over 40 percent of whose revenue is swallowed up by the oil bill, which increased from 5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs in 1974 to 50 billion CFA francs in 1979 (\$200 million) and whose main resource, peanuts, is the victim of an almost permanent drought and of a decline of over 20 percent in its market price?

What can be done by Upper Volta, poor among the poor with a per capita income of 15,000 CFA francs a year (3 hours work by a minimum wage earner in France), a chronic drought, landlocked, lack of resources, deterioration of trade terms, if the little energy that it consumes finally strangles it? That country does not even succeed in covering a quarter of its imports by its exports.

What can be done by Sudan whose oil payments increased from 9 million Sudanese pounds to 72 million in 1979, or a third of the value of its exports, which showed a deficit of 205.7 million Sudanese pounds.

Of course, stinginess comes from above and the industrialized countries have no advice to give the OPEC countries. But the "generosity" of the oil-producing countries is now a notion that is beginning to be eroded as time goes on.

[Table on next page]

Evolution of Arab Aid to Africa  
(in millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1973-1980 total
Arab OPEC countries (bilateral aid)	327.9	1,011.7	3,857.9
IMF (oil credit facilities)	--	--	473.5
OPEC International Development Fund (FODI)	100.6	120	440.6
BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development]	44	71.9	383.6
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	61	124.8	282.8
Special Arab Fund for Aid to Africa (FASAA)	--	--	214.2
Arab-African Bank (BAA)	--	--	23.8
Islamic Solidarity Fund (FIS)	--	11.2	22.7
Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to Arab and African Countries	--	--	5.9
Arab International Bank (AIB)	--	--	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>533.5</b>	<b>1,339.6</b>	<b>5,706.5</b>

10,042

CSO: 4719/432

TRANS-AFRICA HIGHWAY PROGRESS REPORT GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 p 111

[Text]

IT IS HOPED that most of the Trans-African highway will be completed by 1984. Great hopes are placed on the 5,000 kilometre road stretching from Lagos to Mombasa. The Nigerian and Kenyan sections are well advanced, though the Kenyans are to upgrade their section and the Nigerians plan to widen the parts they have completed to six lanes. This may be optimistic considering some sections are as yet untarred. The difficulty in Nigeria has been that different sections are the responsibility of different local authorities.

At last month's meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authority in Bangui, Central African Republic, a progress report was given. "The pride of Africa" was how the Transport Minister of the military government, General Paul M'Bangui, described the road. The administrative infrastructure for building the road, at least, had been firmly established, he reported. However, there were big variations in progress; the Kenyans had completed their stretch, but Zaire, which is scheduled to build a quarter of the total length, had only completed 5 per cent of its 800 mile section.

Other countries with severe economic difficulties had not kept on target; Chad had completed just 14 per cent of its share, though this was for feeder roads rather than the main artery. Other feeder countries had done better; Burundi's section had been completed, Rwanda had finished nearly a half and Equatorial Guinea just over a half. Gabon was just 17 per cent through its plans, the Bangui meeting was told.

The main road will run through Cameroon, Congo, CAR, Zaire (the longest section), Uganda and Kenya.

Various international bodies are involved in financing the project, and the Trans Africa Highway Authority is more optimistic now all countries have pledged to complete their own sections. It is probably, however, that some countries — one has Zaire in mind — will need special help. Belgium paid for the preliminary studies and the United Nations Development Programme is to contribute \$1m. to the authority's 1982-83 budget. France, West Germany and Italy are providing engineers and consultants.

CSO: 4700/604

# AGREEMENT REACHED ON NEW ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR CENTRAL AFRICA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 p 68

[Text]

"AGREEMENT in principle" has been reached for the creation of a new economic community in the Central African region. The community, which is still a long way from realisation, would include the current UDEAC (union Douaniere des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale) member states — Cameroon Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon — with several other states of the region which sent delegates to the UDEAC annual summit in Libreville in mid-December. The idea was President Bongo's.

The states which attended the summit were Angola, Chad (which withdrew from UDEAC in 1968), Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and members of the Great Lakes Economic Community which includes Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

1981 was an unusual year for regional groups. ECOWAS finally became operational on May 28. Also in December, Heads of State of the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, CEAO (Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger, Benin) and of the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Benin, Ivory Coast and Niger) met with positive results. The CEAO projects have received backing and the only surprise was the last minute Voltaic objection to Mali's entry into the UMOA.

Whether it is because of or in spite of the ECA inspired Lagos Plan of Action, there is little doubt that the Plan's admonition that intra-African trade through closer regional co-operation as an essential prerequisite to African development is beginning to see the light of day. 1982 will therefore be a year during which the implementation of regional co-operation plans are to be followed closely, and encouraged.

However, the challenges facing these groups will be considerable. There is a fundamental contradiction — which some might argue favours the creation of regional economic groups; namely, that close co-operation between state structures often interferes with the continuing and overwhelming task of nation-building. It is equally ironic that the one regional group that is more advanced than any other, CEAO, can attribute this state to the excessively close links retained with the former metropolis.

Even in the case of CEAO, however, there is reason to believe that finally leading groups in each country are beginning to appreciate that their countries; and inevitably their own livelihood is better guaranteed by close co-operation within Africa than with some atavistic or subservient relationship with a former colonial ruler or other industrial power.

CSO: 4700/604

## CRIME IN DOUALA REPORTED ON INCREASE

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jan 82 p 203

[Text]

Crime and corruption in the port city of Douala have reached such a stage that the Government is taking urgent steps to fight them before they get out of control (writes Tom Gilroy of Reuters).

Following a handful of murders in November, 1981 — two by decapitation — and what residents claim is a steady rise in burglaries, particularly in poorer neighbourhoods, citizens "Committees of Vigilance" have been set up to help police patrol some sections of the city.

To stem the mushrooming problem of "white-collar crime," the Federal Government has set stiff penalties and in some cases mandatory jail terms for wrongdoers.

At the same time, local and national authorities, as well as the government press, have sharply criticised city workers for the growth of fraud and bribery in government services. "Corruption in Douala is serious and generalised to such an extent that people now view us with distrust," an angry Governor told an audience of the city's top and middle level bureaucrats, summoned specifically to hear the reprimand.

On several occasions in the last two months, the justice minister, M. Gilbert Andze Tsoungui has denounced the growing incidence of "white collar crime," particularly in Douala. In a recent inter-

view with the government-owned *Cameroon Tribune*, he reminded the population that passing bad cheques carries a penalty ranging from 100,000 CFA francs (\$350) to one million CFA francs (\$3,500) as well as a mandatory jail sentence ranging from five to 10 years.

Because of the steady rise in fraudulent cheques here, banks must now submit a list of companies and individuals "bouncing" cheques during the preceding month to the Central Bank. Guilty parties generally lose the right to cash cheques for an extended period of time.

To some extent, the increase in crime and corruption appears to be an unwanted, but perhaps inevitable, side-effect of rapid economic development. Thanks largely to a booming oil exploration sector, which is centred on Douala, the city's economy has expanded in the last three years, and is now flourishing. An estimated 10,000 White expatriates work here.

While the results of economic growth have been largely positive — greatly increased construction activity, a doubling of the foreign banking presence in two years, and a steady stream of foreign investors looking to operate here — the new wealth has brought problems as well.

Douala is now growing by more than five per cent a year, with most of the newcomers young, unskilled men who join the lines of unemployed outside the labour

office and at construction sites. Prices for almost everything here have risen sharply in the last two years, despite government controls on some items, such as food, rents in most areas of the city have doubled over the same period.

Despite those problems, however, and government concern, crime and corruption in Douala fall well short of the endemic problems found in some other major African cities. Though the recent murders provoked concern among both officials and residents, violent crime in Douala has been rare up to now, with neither whites nor Africans expressing fear about venturing out at night.

## OAU, NIGERIAN INTERESTS CONSIDERED AT STAKE IN CHAD

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 135

[Text]

FOR SOME fifteen years the primary characteristic of Chad's role in international relations was its total insignificance, despite the length and potential consequences of its civil war. Suddenly this has changed. Chad has become a hinge upon which many interests and policies, beyond Chad, depend. Failure of these policies in Chad could have reverberations of disquieting intensity and fervour.

While the international machinations in Chad continue, what has become abundantly clear is the degree to which OAU and Nigerian interests are at stake. To take the OAU first: for the first time the OAU finds itself alone charged with the physical task of restoring peace to an African country and the Organisation has yet to show that it has measured up to the challenge. The entry of the forces was delayed; their number is too few. Instead of the original six states contributing contingents, there are only three and the forces are spread too thinly to be effective. (Its mission to Chad in 1979 was a dismal failure, when only the Congolese contingent arrived). The mandate of the OAU force is still disputed, with the OAU insisting that it will not become involved in any fighting on either side. President Goukhouni Oueddei has spoken of the need to eliminate Habre, with the help of the OAU. Habre, in the meantime, has advanced into Central Chad and has called a halt not too far from Ati, where much of the OAU force is garrisoned.

Failure in this mission could spell the most serious setback in the history of the OAU in its role as a serious contributor to peace on the African continent. About as important as Chad, for the OAU, is its commitment to supervise a referendum in Western Sahara. It is difficult to imagine King Hassan of Morocco not jumping at the opportunity of ridding himself of the burden of the referendum with the excuse that the OAU has not proved

up to the task in Chad and therefore cannot be relied upon in Western Sahara.

Nigeria has no more reason to feel encouraged. As these columns have already observed, Nigeria is exposed in Chad well beyond its initial intentions. In so doing failure of this mission will not only affect Nigeria's prestige internationally. It will also be carefully weighed up in Nigeria by those who feel that they have something to gain politically or those whose position or dignity is embarrassed by failure in Chad.

Nigeria's involvement shows again that while it is the most influential and potent state in Black Africa, it still does not have power which it can exercise decisively in conflicts in which it has interests. Consequently, the Nigerian army might well feel that it has been given a task which it cannot be reasonably expected to fulfill. (It has to bear the brunt of the shortcomings that have just been attributed to the OAU.)

France, too, has re-entered the Chadian scene by coming out as the strongest Western supporter for the OAU initiative. It, therefore, has a vested interest in seeing that the OAU succeeds in its mission.

The OAU is caught; it cannot stop the fighting nor can it leave Chad. Ideally a political solution would be the answer and preferably before the OAU summit in Tripoli when Col. Gaddafi takes over the Chairmanship of the Organisation. The trouble is that Chadian political arrangements in the last few years have proved notoriously fragile. As things stand there is a limit beyond which President Goukhouni Oueddei cannot be pressured into negotiations which would include Hissen Habre. As the legal, but interim President (he has never been elected) Goukhouni has the right to throw out the OAU and to call back Libya or anyone else. On the other hand Hissen Habre appears to have the only effective army and to omit him from any negotiations would be absurd. Furthermore, the days when it was thought that the physical elimination of Habre would guarantee peace in Chad seem to be over. The country as a political entity is so reduced that all the faction leaders (Ahmet Acyl from the north-east or Col. Kamougue and his southern supporters, for example) feel they can contest the leadership. Goukhouni's political position is uneasy. Apart from his traditional regional power base, his main strength in the last two years has been his ability to act as a suitable compromise around which factions could rally against the rebel Habre. That *raison d'être* may soon disappear. Whether a rehabilitation of Habre would be accepted is debatable; apart from personal ambition, his opposition to Libya has been his only manifestation of political consistency. People have not forgotten that he is thought to have allowed the 1980 massacre of southerners in N'Djamena.

The OAU and all interested governments, therefore, will have to find a way of creating the conditions and extracting the concessions which will attract all the parties to the negotiating table (restore a semblance of political life and permit the OAU to continue on the more practical task of helping form an integrated national army and to prepare the ground for elections).

One condition remains however; unless there is a massive injection of finance into a derelict state structure, few factions will see anything to be gained from compromise. This is where generous offers (which have been very few so far) from the West might well create the incentive for peace in Chad.

CSO: 4700/607

BRIEFS

'POLITICALS' COMMITTEE--Paris, January 11--An "International Committee for the Legal Defence of Political Prisoners in the Comoros" has been formed here by three Comoran opposition groups. The formation of the Committee was announced by the Families of Political Prisoners in the Comoros, the Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros and the Association and Rally of United Comorans in France, saying that the aim was to defend "the principals of human rights and liberties in the Comoros". The announcement came as the President of the Indian Ocean archipelago, Ahmed Abdallah, left Paris at the end of a 24-hour private visit for Tripoli. (A.F.P.) [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 82 p 30]

CSO: 4700/605

ELF-PLF OFFICIAL ON ANTI-ETHIOPIAN ACTIVITY

GF201505 Doha QNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 20 Jan (WAKH)--An Eritrean official has said that 40 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in a 3-hour battle yesterday between units of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces and Ethiopian forces on the Keren-Agordat Road in Western Eritrea.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces in the Gulf, who is currently visiting Doha, said that he received a dispatch from the battlefield today reporting this. The dispatch also says that a new armed Ethiopian front opposed to the Ethiopian regime has been formed in the Ethiopian region of (?Sciama) following a recent massacre the Ethiopian Army carried out against civilians in this area. He said that this front will be an addition to the five other opposition fronts that support the Eritrean people's right to self-determination.

In a statement to QNA, Abu Bakr called on the fronts opposing the Ethiopian regime to hold a joint meeting with the Eritrean Liberation Front inside liberated Eritrean territory in order to coordinate military activity against the Ethiopian enemy. He said the enemy is currently amassing large numbers of troops on the Ethiopian-Eritrean border in northern Eritrea. This is a prelude to an attack against fighters in the liberated countryside that will attempt to liquidate the Eritrean cause militarily.

Abu Bakr arrived in Doha yesterday on a visit to Qatar that will last several days. He will brief Qatari officials on the latest developments in the Eritrean question.

CSO: 4504/181

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

NEW OFFENSIVE PLANNING--Paris, 15 Jan (AFP)--The Ethiopian Army is preparing to launch a new offensive against independence fighters in Eritrea and plans to use nerve-gas on them, the representative here of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (ELPF) said today. Nafi Kurdi said in a news conference, held by a committee in support of the Eritrean people's struggle and attended by trade union and political figures, that the gas was stored in Asmara, capital of Eritrea. The government in Addis Ababa has mobilised an army of 90,000 men equipped with Soviet-built MI-24 helicopters adapted for gas deployment, he said. The army's command was established at Asmara on 26 December and was headed by a General Mesfin Gubrekal who, he said, had an entourage of Soviet and Cuban advisers. The ELPF representative also said that South Yemen and Libya were "directly involved" through a tripartite treaty they signed with Ethiopia in Aden late last year. He appealed to all peoples and governments, the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to make a stand and furnish the Eritrean people with "concrete aid in order to forestall a catastrophe." The ELPF is one of two main Eritrean movements which has been fighting the central government in Addis Ababa for the independence of the province for more than 20 years. Eritrea once had autonomous status. [Text] [NC152237 Paris AFP in English 2230 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSC: 4500/90

## BRIEFS

RATSIRAKA ON ECONOMY—Paris, January 11--President Didier Ratsiraka believes that the situation in his Indian Ocean republic, despite economic difficulties, is much better than in many African states. In an interview with the daily newspaper LE MATIN published today, he said he deplored the fact that Madagascar was so often described in the Western press as "being on the verge of chaos", whereas in fact the situation was "enviable compared to many other African states". He added: "If I had only half of a quarter of what Tanzania receives from Scandinavian countries, I would have developed this country further a long time ago... If I had 1,000 million dollars, this country would never be strangled by foreign interests". Madagascar is heavily dependent on world market prices for its coffee, cloves and pepper. (A.F.P.) [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/605

## LOCAL PAPER APPLAUDS ARREST OF CHIRWA

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 9-15 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "No Tears for Orton Chirwa"]

[Text]

THERE will be no tears shed in Malawi at the news this week of the arrest of rebel Orton Chirwa, Vera Chirwa and Fumbani Chirwa.

In fact, the arrests in Mchinji on December 24 were the best Christmas present Malawi could have had.

Chirwa has been the leader of an organisation dedicated to bringing violence to Malawi. The name of the organisation is Mafremo — the Malawi Freedom Movement. No one is fooled by the name.

Mafremo does not stand for freedom. It stands for the elimination of freedom, just as those super powers who cynically back such movements have eliminated freedom in their own countries.

Mafremo does not stand for progress, either. Rather — through its propaganda — it seeks to disrupt the development of Malawi by interfering in the peace and calm that have promoted progress.

Orton Chirwa is one of a handful of dissidents whose aim is to take over Malawi for their own selfish reasons. Their success

would be in their interests. It would never be in the interests of the nation.

Fortunately, there is no chance of their success. Only recently, there have been reports of the various factions coming together in an attempt to unite their tiny forces.

Typically, no agreement could be found. There is no common ground between them because each wants the same thing: total power.

The arrest of Orton Chirwa may well be a pointer to the disarray the rebels are in. It may also be a pointer to the warm relations that exist between Malawi and her neighbours.

It is certainly a pointer to the efficiency of the security forces in Malawi — an efficiency that other dissidents opposed to progress will disregard at their peril.

Orton Chirwa, Vera Chirwa and Fumbani Chirwa, according to a press release issued by the Office of the Inspector General of Police, are expected to appear in court on criminal charges.

We applaud such a move. And we are confident that justice will be done.

CSO: 4700/612

MALI

BRIEFS

SOVIET EQUIPMENT--The USSR is going to make mining equipment worth 3 million rubles available to Mali for a gold exploration program in the Kalana Mine (Sikasso region).  
[Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 16] 10042

CSO: 4719/429

# DETAILS OF PRESENT, POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Maput TEMPO in Portuguese Dec 81 Special Issue pp 49-54

[Text] Economic and technical cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal has undergone a sharp increase, especially in the last 6 months of this year.

Possessing countless technical, material and human resources, Portugal offers itself to Mozambique as a good partner for economic cooperation. An important factor in this relationship is the fact that Portuguese technicians and scientists in many fields are well acquainted with Mozambique and its great potential. Once political conditions of mutual respect have been created between the two nations, this factor can lead to a rapid development of cooperation on the most diverse levels. This is the subject of the following study.

## Agricultural Projects

The projects which have aroused the greatest interest in both countries under the heading of development of Mozambique's agricultural capacities are those involving the production of cotton, sisal, coffee, cashews, cereals, soybeans, horticultural fruit crops and beef.

The areas involved in these projects amount to approximately 300,000 hectares in Nampula Province alone, in the zones of Chalana, Medio and Baixo Licungo. Another project included in the protocol of cooperation signed in May of this year is the Nacala project in Zambezia Province, which, however, as of this moment has not been the subject of any proposal by Portuguese companies.

To cope with the increased number of technical and material requirements which these proposals will demand, the creation of a mixed consulting enterprise is being considered. This enterprise will be responsible for investigating ways to economically strengthen the industries to be created for turning out various products and to carry out studies on the way lands should be exploited, with an indication of the kinds of crops to be cultivated.

In the meantime, the scientific research institutes of both countries in the field of agronomy must also initiate contacts with one another for the exchange of information, since countless studies on soils, seeds and other topics related to Mozambique exist in Portugal. One case of this kind that was pointed out to us concerns the plans that existed for the Zambezi Valley, which are now filed in the offices of the Zambezi Plan in Lisbon.

In addition to the campaigns already indicated, plans for cooperation are anticipated for the production of cereals, for exporting bananas and beginning to cultivate coffee in Mozambique.

### Industry, Energy

A Portuguese consulting firm which studies such projects is interested in evaluating the terms of reference for cooperation in the field of industry and energy. Nevertheless, in concrete terms only the SONAE [National Plywood Company of Portugal] has established contacts with IFLOMA on the possibility of creating a particle-board factory and of training cadres for this industry in Mozambique.

Also, in the field of metallurgical and mechanical industry contacts have already been made to permit studying joint Portuguese-Mozambican participation. This sector is to give priority to the construction of port infrastructures, according to sources in both of the parties involved in the cooperation. The utilization of this industry in the transport sector is also anticipated.

### Civil Construction

The largest project in this economic sector is naturally the one that involves the creation of organizations and facilities to permit the construction in Mozambique of 5,000 houses in the next 4 years. This project is now in the phase of verifying the existing conditions on the infrastructure level. It will enable our country to increase its housing units beginning with its completion, since it anticipates not only the construction of the houses under consideration, but also the building of floor-covering factories, sawmills, cabinet shops and other production plants directly connected with civil construction.

The professional training of Mozambican technicians and factory workers is involved in the same field of civil construction. Portugal has put more than 50 scholarships at Mozambique's disposal for Mozambicans who can take courses in management and in increasing their knowledge and techniques of civil construction.

### Fish Farming

PARTEX, a Portuguese company connected with the Caloust Gulbenkian Foundation, is working on an engineering and construction study of conditions in the realm of pisciculture (fish farming) in inland waters. A proposal has already been delivered to our country and a delegation led by the Mozambican state secretary for fisheries will travel to Portugal early next year to discuss not only this proposal there but also to study the possibilities of cooperation in other domains.

### Food Industry

PARTEX also had a technical mission sent to our country to study conditions and make a technical survey of the breweries in Maputo. One proposal was presented to SOGERE based on data collected by the technicians in that mission, on the recuperation of the Victoria factory and two other units that produce refrigerants. Still in the food industry, the Food Technology Institute of Portugal has been in contact with the Mozambican Institute for Agronomic Research for exchange of information and a study of cooperation possibilities.

## **Tourist Sector**

In addition to the agreement already signed with the Portuguese Estoril-Sol enterprise, related to the completion and utilization of the Four Seasons Hotel in Maputo, there are contacts between the National Directorate of Tourism of Mozambique and Portugal for cooperation in professional training and carrying out studies on the viability of other tourism projects for our country.

## **Naval Construction**

Two Mozambican technicians are now being trained on wooden ship construction in the Portuguese Hydrographic Institute. In addition, the possibility exists that Portugal will participate in the training of cadres on other levels of this type of construction. The Nautical School may profit from the agreements to be signed in this domain of cooperation between the two countries.

SETENAVE, the Portuguese naval construction enterprise, has also shown interest in using Nacala Bay as a site for a shipyard to serve ships that sail through the Mozambique Channel.

## **Transport Sector**

Portugal also hopes to be able to participate with Mozambique in the transport sector, in the field of action of the SADCC, in a trilateral project involving France. The French were contacted in this regard as early as last September. A document exists where areas of activity are put in perspective and possible areas where Portugal can cooperate in our transport systems are specified, as a Portuguese highway transport mission was recently in Mozambique.

## **Mines, Geology**

In the field of geology and mines cooperation is anticipated in terms of exchange of information in addition to professional training, as it is shown that the Gulbenkian Foundation has already offered our country 40 scholarships. Ornamental stones, exploitation of guano (Inhambane Province) and aerial photography are the areas where Portugal shows the greatest interest in participating in Mozambique. PARTEX also presented our country with a study on a project to produce activated charcoal.

## **Lines of Credit, Financing**

From the conversations held up to now between Portuguese and Mozambican banking delegations on the problem of lines of credit and financing it is hoped that Portugal will contribute Portuguese money for the transfer of bills of exchange to which the Portuguese cooperants working in our country have a right. According to an opinion expressed to us in the Institute for Economic Cooperation of Portugal, "This would break the stranglehold on Mozambique's foreign exchange capacity." At the same time other Portuguese enterprises like PARTEX, for example, which is connected with Gulbenkian, believe that they will be able to finance some economic cooperation projects between Portugal and Mozambique by soliciting financing in other countries, specifically in the Middle East.

## Contracting Technicians

The contracting of Portuguese technicians to come to Mozambique to cooperate in the diverse cooperative projects is another of the subjects taken up. In fact, Portugal has at this time the largest number of citizens cooperating in Mozambique, a reason for which importance was given to this sector of cooperation between the two countries and which profits from the fact that they have a common language.

One of the areas discussed by the two countries was that of revising and adapting the existing model contract in relation to the contracting of Portuguese technicians. Thus, it is now anticipated that there will be contracts of less than 1 year in duration. It is noted at the same time that the number of Portuguese cooperants has increased since last May. However, this area is beginning to be limited by the lack of housing which is becoming apparent in our country.

## Culture: Island of Mozambique

On the Portuguese president's itinerary in the People's Republic of Mozambique the Island of Mozambique was considered (see story elsewhere in this issue).

Mozambique is committed to the important project of restoring the island, whose monuments are of great historical richness and are now badly deteriorated. This is a project demanding a great technical and financial commitment; great enough to correspond to the size of this monument, which it is hoped will become the patrimony of the entire world. "It is a great project of the People's Republic of Mozambique to which Portugal is obviously not alien. Portugal can and should give privileged support to this project because it is part of its history too," according to the Portuguese state secretary for culture. The same official defined in three fundamental aspects the mechanisms which his country will be able to use in planning the project jointly with Mozambique. Portugal will share in researching all the historical-documental data that can later be turned over to the government to Mozambique. It will also participate in technical support by providing specialists in historical and architectonic surveying and restoration and on the international diplomatic level, since "the island should be a great international project mobilizing wide resources and Portugal can have an important share in the mobilization of those resources by aiding in the sensitizing of third countries whose history also has some relationship to this island."

Antonio Gomes de Pinho also announced that a project for a historical and architectonic survey of the island by the Gulbenkian Foundation (the entity with which the Portuguese Government is articulating its cooperation in this domain) and the People's Republic of Mozambique. They are also in the process of collecting all the historical documentation to be found in Portugal concerning the island, which is basic for studying how its restoration should be accomplished. He also spoke of holding an exposition in Lisbon, in Mozambique and in other countries on the island of Mozambique as a first step in making the international community aware of "this assemblage of monuments unequalled in the history of the world."

12,116

CSO: 4742/155

## COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA REVIEWED

Maput TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Dec 81 pp 7-8

[Text] Relations between Yugoslavia and Mozambique are developing rapidly, a fact demonstrated particularly by the growth in economic cooperation.

The current phase in bilateral relations was a subject taken up by Zeljko Zeglik, the Yugoslav ambassador to Maputo, during a press conference marking the 37th anniversary of the antifascist uprising in Yugoslavia on 29 November.

At this conference the Yugoslav ambassador distinguished various aspects of his country's cooperation with ours. Among other things, he pointed out that in the field of geology Yugoslavia has a prospecting contract with Mozambique estimated at \$5 million. Nearly 50 Yugoslav geologists are working now in Tete, Manica and Cabo Delgado.

In Niassa, Yugoslavia is involved in a project for producing corn and seeds, where its commitment is estimated at \$2 million (70,000 contos).

Furthermore, Yugoslavia is developing contacts with the aim of constructing an assembly plant for light trucks in Maputo which will be able to produce 3,000 units in its first year of operation.

### Highways, Other Communications

Yugoslav participation in highway construction in the north of Mozambique is currently being negotiated. Yugoslav technical assistance is also being given for building the Unity Bridge over the Rovuma River, uniting Mozambique and Tanzania. Also, in the north of our country, Yugoslavia is installing 750 kilometers of telecommunications lines.

### Bilateral Trade

The volume of trade between the two countries has increased considerably, but due to Mozambique's low capacity to respond to Yugoslavia's raw-material needs, Yugoslavia exports more to our country than it imports from us.

Mozambique exports approximately \$300,000 worth of its products to Yugoslavia and imports about \$2 million worth. Yugoslavia is showing interest in buying our coal, wood, cashew nuts, copra, cotton, sisal, asbestos and ornamental stones.

## Traditional Solidarity

Within the framework of the traditional solidarity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with Mozambique, on 7 December a team of technicians will arrive to construct an establishment planned for the training of Mozambican labor union members, in Maputo. A Yugoslav ship is transporting the materials for the project.

Another ship sent by the Yugoslav Government is bringing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the drought in response to the appeal made by the Mozambican authorities.

The friendly attitude of Yugoslavia toward Mozambique was first manifested during the cruel battle against the colonial occupation of our country through various measures of support.

12,116

CSO: 4742/155

## DECLINING SHOE PRODUCTION CAUSES, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

### High Prices, Poor Quality

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Ernesto Zucule]

[Excerpts] More than 50 percent of the shoe machinery industry throughout the country is now paralyzed by a lack of spare parts and regular maintenance, according to information our reporting staff received from Abdul Manga, director of the Footwear and Tannery Management Association [UDCC]. With this situation, shoe production is gradually reaching low levels, shoes of poor quality are being produced and the products are being sold at exorbitant prices.

Recently, the situation in the shoe manufacturing sector has tended to become worse with the increasing appearance of smalltime shoemakers. This condition has not only resulted in black marketing in the sale of leather and other components by some of the manufacturing personnel but has also reduced the quality of the shoes being produced in many instances.

### Price-Quality Contrast

Prices being asked in the sale of any kind of footwear are far in excess of those justified by the quality of the product, and this makes it difficult for most of the people to buy.

According to the UDCC director, this situation is the result of a lack of organization the operation of the shoe industry in recent years.

### Why Are There No Shoes?

The reasons for the shortage of shoes on the market and the existence of shoes of extremely poor quality are varied and complex, according to an analysis made by the UDCC director.

"First, we do not have much raw material for full-scale production inasmuch as many components are purchased abroad. Our foreign currency problems limit our ability to purchase in large quantities. However, it is not just a lack of foreign currency. Poor management in this sector has contributed to inadequate control, and our mistakes have been multiplying up to now."

Despite the many possibilities we have to use our own hides in view of our abundance of wild animals, ineffective use of those animals in slaughtering operations and the UDCC shortage of storage space are some of the primary factors in the drop in the production of leather shoes.

At the same time, a lack of maintenance and spare parts for the machinery is reducing the production capacity of the plants, since most of the work is manual. Thus, it takes more time to complete certain types of shoes.

These are some of the reasons for poor quality in many instances. To this must be added a lack of control in the distribution of raw material and parts to the factories.

#### Future Outlook

As a result of this situation, great quantities of material were sidetracked for later sale to smalltime shoemakers, and these have been multiplying, particularly in Maputo. The smalltime shoemakers often have no technical training and obviously produce shoes of poor quality.

As we reported in Friday's edition, a study is being made to establish a national state industry for the manufacture of shoes.

This industry, to be supplemented by the installation of small-scale facilities for the treatment of hides to obtain better quality leather in various parts of the country, is aimed at improving the quality of the shoes produced domestically.

#### Mixed Enterprises Studied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] "One of the alternatives proposed to resolve the problems of the shoe industry in Mozambique, aside from the establishment of a state enterprise in this sector, is the establishment of mixed enterprises with foreign capital," Abdul Manga, director of the UDCC, told our newspaper.

This project is being thoroughly studied by organizations associated with this sector. Over the immediate, medium and long terms, the project will gradually make it possible to resolve various problems, particularly the shortage of qualified personnel, modern machinery and the like.

"With the establishment of mixed enterprises with foreign capital, we shall see a decrease in the difficulties the country has been facing in obtaining foreign currency and a definite increase in the production of good quality shoes," the UDCC director said.

He then went on to say, "One of the primary tasks of each foreign administrator will be to guarantee the training of qualified personnel so that, upon termination of a given contract, our country will have domestic technicians who will continue to implement the new production technology."

According to the UDCC director, besides the training of skilled personnel, the foreign administrators will also be responsible for providing the factories with modern labor equipment so that, upon termination of the contract, Mozambique's shoe industry will have new and advanced technology.

According to the study underway, Mozambique will establish contracts for a certain number of years at the end of which the foreign business partner will place the complete administration of the plant in the hands of Mozambican national management.

At the end of that period, the foreign associate will seek to guarantee the fulfillment of the contractual provisions agreed to, both in the maintenance of machinery and acquisition of spare parts and in the professional training of personnel and other areas, in accordance with the contract.

According to the UDCC director, if these projects are implemented, the Mozambican shoe industry will not only succeed in its efforts to make more shoes available to the people but also use the local resources to better advantage.

The use of local resources in the shoe industry will not only produce a saving in foreign currency but also make it possible to sell the shoes at reasonable prices.

8568

CSO: 4742/147

## DECREASE IN CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION SEEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mafueca: "Fruit Tree Spraying Started in Chimoio and Maputo as Part of Presently Little Promising Campaign"]

[Text] The spraying of fruit trees is being started in Chimoio and Maputo (grapefruit and orange trees, lemon trees, and tangerine trees) in the production units belonging to the State Citrus Fruit Enterprise. This is a part of the fight against the most frequent diseases that have attacked these plantations every year.

Agronomist engineer Claudio de la Maza, production manager at the State Citrus Fruit Enterprise, in Maputo, told this newspaper that this treatment will not cover all agricultural areas because, in addition to the late arrival of chemical products, these products cannot be used so long as there is frequent rainfall. The fruit in the fields which does not get any health care reveals other characteristics because it will have markings and that will sometimes make it unsuitable for export.

### Pumps Paralyzed

Along with the care given to the plantations, the Citrus Fruit Enterprise is irrigating the fields, although there are difficulties in this work, such as the temporary shutdown of the pumps; this has been due to a shortage of spare parts and accessories.

Because of this problem in the fields, where the irrigation cycle usually is not completed so that the fruit turns out to be small, the product does not meet the standards required on international markets.

It is hoped that this campaign will be better than earlier ones but this might not materialize due to the difficulties mentioned in the production of citrus fruit.

During the 1980-1981 drive, which ended in September, the goals were attained only in terms of output. As far as exports are concerned, there is a risk that the goals might not be attained due to the lack of packaging.

Results reveal greater output and reduced exports; this meant that the enterprise, in coordination with the processing plants, had to process the unexported quantity

industrially, as in the case of "grapefruit" (a fruit which enjoys little popularity among the majority of the people of Mozambique); it was used to make a "citrus" beverage.

It was learned that among all of the drives that were carried out, the most successful was conducted in 1979-1980, when more than 11,000 tons of product were exported because there was as yet no major shortage of packaging material, as is the case now.

#### An Additional 5,000 Hectares

It is recalled that the citrus fruit produced by this Mozambican enterprise are shipped to some countries in Europe, especially France, England, Portugal, and the GDR; the latter country imports more than half of the two types of citrus fruits which are most outstanding in terms of export (grapefruit and oranges) produced in larger quantities in the provinces of Maputo and Manica, respectively.

To develop a greater output capacity, citrus fruit cultivation in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] will be increased by more than 5,000 hectares over the next several years in production areas in Magude, Chimoio, and the regions between Limpopo and Incomati. This enterprise had 13 production units throughout the country which covered about 2,000 hectares.

Among these units, the highest yield figures were achieved by the Namaacha and Manica units which are located in an area of low temperatures and frequent rains, in other words, conditions which are very favorable to the quality of citrus fruits produced.

5058

CSO: 4742/160

## BRIEFS

SWEDEN AIDS PAPER FACTORY--The paper factory located near Maputo starting on 11 January of next year will go through a complete renovation with a view to its restoration and a subsequent increase in its output and productivity. According to a report by this newspaper, the Swedish government, through SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], offered \$600,000, including \$100,000 for use in the purchase of some surplus equipment to be added to the machinery. A team of foreign specialists, including technicians and engineers, will implement this program, above all concerning the maintenance, organization, and management of that factory. Among some of the maintenance and repair aspects we might stress the replacement of some pipes and a study concerning the introduction of a steam system. The intention is immediately to enable the Maputo paper factory to start producing 3,000 tons per year and later on to increase that figure to as much as 15,000 tons per year which is its installed capacity. Right now, this factory is having trouble with the consumption of imported raw materials; in this case this involves the pulp due to the lack of filters which are indispensable in processing. This problem, on top of others, will be solved through the new factory restoration program as part of the cooperation effort with Sweden. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

BRAZILIAN HOUSING COOPERATION--The construction of 270 houses, planned for Macurungo, in the city of Beira, will have to be completed by the end of August 1982; the idea is later on to evacuate the people living in the tourist zones of Estoril. Luiz Cury, director of "Rio Vivenda," a Brazilian construction company contracted by the country to do this job, recently told our reporter that the preliminary work for the start of these housing units has already been done. Construction will be started immediately with the arrival (scheduled this week) of a ship carrying various materials. Rio Vivenda Construtora, Lda. is an enterprise which has been operating for about 5 years and which has never done any work outside its country in this field. The construction system used by this company permits very fast and efficient construction work because, according to Luiz Cury, it built a total of 1,000 houses in 120 days in a locality in Brazil on one particular occasion. The engineers from this company, which has its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, are already arriving in the country. Their job, among other things, will be to train Mozambican workers who will make up most of the work force on that project. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 3] 5058

GDR TEACHING ASSISTANCE--A group of Mozambican teachers several days ago completed a professional training course in the GDR. Marxism-Leninism, the orientation and organization of the educational process, psychological and pedagogic problems were

some of the subjects taught during this course. The course, which is still being attended by teachers from Guinea-Bissau, lasted 10 months. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 2] 5058

**PARTY-STATE PLANNING RELATIONSHIP**--The mandatory nature of planning is now something that is being handled much more rigorously on the level of the party than within the government, it was emphasized on Saturday by Central Committee Secretary for Ideological Work Jorge Rebelo at the close of the fourth national meeting of this sector held in the community district of Marien N'Gouabi in Gaza. In reviewing the activities of the meeting, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo said that the most positive aspect was represented by the fact that the participants developed a greater sensitivity regarding the importance of planning the party's work. Alluding to the question of work style and methods, the central committee secretary for ideological work mentioned as a fundamental point the way in which the party deals with the people and the quality of the work which it does. Jorge Rebelo said in this connection that fighting against methods of red tape does not simply mean holding meetings with the population because those meetings will be fruitful only if there is real popular participation and if the people effectively contribute to the solution of the specific problems of the nation. The official also said that guaranteeing the correct operation of the base structures of FRELIMO is an indispensable requirement for the accomplishment of the party's great tasks for 1982. The final announcement issued by this fourth national meeting on ideological work indicates that the introduction of planned work methods this year constitutes a significant advance in the execution of actions in this field. The document adds that progress however was not uniform in all provinces. The announcement mentions as one of the main tasks for next year the conduct of PEC [Central State Plan] 82 and the implementation of the national education system. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

**BLACK MARKET ILLEGALITIES**--Steps have just been announced by the Justice Department whereby district political organizations can effectively combat black marketeers without simultaneously committing illegalities. The measures which define the action to be taken with regard to products or objects confiscated from black marketeers are already contained in a judicial directive published in August 1976 proclaiming that such individuals are to be handed over to the Justice Department. The directive states that anyone who is caught committing the crime of hoarding or speculating, whether consummated, thwarted or attempted, will be arrested by the proper authority who, after verifying the infraction and making out the necessary report, will confiscate not only the products or merchandise involved in the crime but also the entire quantity of products or merchandise in his possession. These measures were adopted to give leadership groups "a predominant role in combating speculation, since these groups are the political organization closest to the victims of speculation." The measures further state that the confiscated products or merchandise may be sold immediately at the place where the confiscation occurred or at any other place indicated by the agent in authority. However, money received from such sales will be deposited in the coffers of the treasury department, reverting to the state in case of condemnation. If there is no condemnation, the money can be collected, without further charges, by the one to whom it is rightfully due. Meanwhile, members of the popular militias and leadership groups are marketing the products confiscated from black marketeers to their own advantage, thus participating in an illegal practice. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

BLACK MARKETEERS'REEDUCATION--After serving sentences in reeducation camps, criminals engaged in black market practices will be integrated in production activities in green belts and other work sectors, according to a Ministry of Justice spokesman. The same source also revealed that many of the black marketeers arrested in the investigation underway in Maputo "are unemployed and involved in thefts and smuggling." The spokesman continued: "Among the objects the black marketeers were selling illegally were found items stolen from residences, factories, ports and business places." The ministries of justice and interior thus hope simultaneously to combat speculation and eliminate one of the social conditions which give rise to black marketing: Idleness and vagrancy. "We believe that black marketing is only one of the aspects of the lifestyle of criminals in our cities; they are a source for the recruitment of every type of criminality," the Ministry of Justice spokesman said. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/160

CORRESPONDENT EYES 'FLASHPOINTS' AROUND SOUTH AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jan 82 p 7

[Feature article by Aida Parker: "Flashpoints Around SA"]

[Text]

ON almost every front, 1982 threatens to shape up as one of the most critical years the world has known in almost four decades. Southern Africa is no exception. Here six of the RSA's sub-continental neighbours — Angola, SWA, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Lesotho — must all be listed as potential flashpoints.

**ANGOLA:** A very fluid situation, with some highly interesting possibilities in the new year. According to Yugoslav Radio, the Marxist MPLA's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has again signalled that he would like to be on good terms with the United States, not surprisingly so when you examine his shattered economy.

Would President Reagan, strongly anti-communist, be prepared to dump Savimbi in favour of Dos Santos? Gulf Oil and the US State Department would probably approve.

Reagan? Unlikely. A new report from the main Reagan think-tank, the Heritage Foundation, urges just the opposite.

**FAILURE**

MPLA, it says, remains a minority urban movement in a predominantly agricultural country. Not only has it "clearly failed to win popular support," but its military performance has been "ignominious", with the security situation deteriorating steadily "despite massive infusions of aid from the USSR and its Cuban and East German surrogates."

Heritage advises that the US distance itself from the MPLA and instead provide overt support to indigenous resistance movements such as Unita. Other westerners feel the same way. Significantly, a recent issue of the powerful French magazine, Paris-Match, urged that the Mitterand government support Savimbi.

Dos Santos is clearly right over a barrel. Although not yet very obvious, MPLA is slowly suffering a three-way split, with the strongest group

advocating a national government incorporating Savimbi. Reagan knows this.

And the eastern bloc? After all the cash and personnel he has shipped into Angola, Castro positively would be most unhappy at the thought of his 20 000 conquistadores now being summarily expelled.

Moscow? Dos Santos could find any pro-Reagan shift disastrously bad for his health. When his predecessor, Agostinho Neto, tried that game in 1979, he received a pressing invitation to visit the USSR, died shortly afterwards in a Soviet operating theatre while undergoing unscheduled surgery.

**IMPACT**

**SOUTH WEST AFRICA:** Events in Angola must impact heavily on SWA. Should Savimbi in any way achieve power, Swapo would immediately find its Angolan bases in jeopardy.

Internally, the new year will mark movement towards settlement and a build-up towards elections.

Taking Rhodesia as an example, where Zanja

scored a land-slide victory through unchecked intimidation, it can be expected that Swapo will try similar tactics. To spell it out: If you have a SWA ceasefire, violence against the civilian population is likely to escalate rather than de-escalate. Knowing how susceptible Africans are to ruthless intimidation, the SADF will certainly not stand idly by while that happens.

Should Swapo for some reason or other not fare as well as it believes it should, possibilities are that it will decide to continue with the conflict.

**1-PARTY STATE**

**ZIMBABWE:** In the new year, heading for a one-party state, probably preceded by the arrest of Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. It is becoming more and more obvious that Mugabe himself will face serious problems over the next few months.

His own supporters are now leaving him in ever-increasing numbers: and that support must then go somewhere. Mugabe knows exactly where it is

going: to Nkomo, Muzorewa and Sithole.

The coming of a one-party state will radically affect the Whites, whose constitutional position will become immediately and immeasurably weaker.

Mugabe's latest announcement of a type of purge among Whites will also have its own repercussions. Coupled with the threat of re-education camps on the Mozambique pattern, it can be expected that the White flight will continue ever more strongly throughout 1982.

The virtual destruction of the once rock-solid Zimbabwean economy should be just about complete in early 1982. New Year's Day sees the enforcement of the compulsory 66 percent wage increase for domestic and agricultural workers. From January 31 the consumer market, offering ever-fewer goods for sale, will be flooded with surplus cash and nothing to mop it up. No economy can stand that.

By March, Zimbabwe will be deep into stagflation, accompanied by rising unrest on the part of commercial, industrial and mining workers restricted to a 23 percent pay hike. Matters will not be improved later in the year by a predicted 30 percent shortfall in maize production.

Should Mugabe feel personally threatened by the developing crisis, political and economic chances are good that he will move the dreaded Fifth Brigade, with

its North Korean "advisers", into Salisbury itself.

#### MNR

**MOZAMBIQUE:** Here it can be argued that the anti-communist Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is going from strength to strength. Backed with major Soviet material and tactical planning, President Samora Machel's Frelimo troops earlier this month claimed they had destroyed the main MNR base camp at Garagua in Manica Province.

There were two important aspects to this. First, it indicates a very grave weakness on the part of the Mozambique security forces that MNR had apparently been able to mount a semi-conventional war from fixed bases inside the territory. Apart from Savimbi's Unita forces in Angola, this has never happened before in any of the southern African bush wars.

Secondly, despite predictable Frelimo propaganda, MNR's losses both in men and weaponry were in fact remarkably light. It can then be safely predicted that in 1982 MNR will change its tactics, will revert to a guerrilla bush war, dispersing its people among the general population.

With MNR forces dispersed far more widely than previously, both in the south and north, this could, in fact, present Machel with a substantially increased security risk.

Add to that the fact that Frelimo troops display a growing reluctance to fire on their own people, and that MNR is known to have infiltrated the whole of the Frelimo military and administrative structure, and the indications are that Mozambique is in for a lively year.

The country's national economy? No light at the end of that tunnel, either.

#### CRISIS

**ZAMBIA:** All signs are that the embattled President Kenneth Kaunda is heading for the deepest crisis of his 17-year-old rule in 1982.

Kaunda's East German-controlled security forces have uncovered two major coup attempts in the past year. The fact that he has now decreed that only his own party members can be members of the military indicates that he is trying to forestall subversion or resistance from the army.

The labour situation, which cost the country a catastrophic R100-million in strikes this year, is far from resolved. Copper-belt mineworkers now compare their movement to that of Solidarity in Poland.

The country's foreign exchange crisis is the worst ever: and for the 6-million Zambians, the basic issue is their own collapsed living standards, which according to one economist have declined 55 percent since 1970.

Overall, one can expect anything to happen in Zambia in 1982.

**LESOTHO:** With his government facing a renewed crisis of legitimacy, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is another who finds himself in deep trouble. Well aware that his security forces can no longer contain the activities of the Basutoland Congress Party and its Lesotho Liberation Army, Jonathan is desperately trying to buy time with promises of a general election.

Should that election not come off — or should Jonathan again choose not to accept its outcome — present flaring tensions could rapidly transform into violent aggression. A threatening situation, of great concern to Pretoria.

Prophecy is always a rough sport. But no rougher than what is developing all around us.

# MUDGE CONFIRMS NEW ENTRY LEGISLATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers Mr Dirk Mudge, has confirmed in Windhoek that legislation is being prepared to regulate the entry into SWA of people of all race groups from South Africa.

Current legislation requires Coloured people to be in possession of permits before settling in SWA.

Mr Mudge said it was unreasonable that only Coloureds moving to the Territory should be subjected to control measures.

An earlier announcement by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower said that strict action would be taken against Coloureds who had entered SWA without authorisation.

The statement said Coloured people who had arrived in the Territory before last July would be given until March 15 to obtain the necessary documents. After that date, people without documentation

would be arrested and deported.

Mr Mudge said legislation now in the pipeline would apply to all people moving across the border from South Africa.

"We do not want to discriminate against Coloureds. As soon as the legislation has been passed, all will be treated the same" he said. — Sapa.

# OPS AREA POLICE CALL FOR SHERIFF APPOINTMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Karl Gowaseb: "Police in Ops Area Draw the Line"]

[Excerpt]

**THE POLICE** are no longer prepared to carry out judicial duties in the Operational Area due to the absence of a Deputy Sheriff and escalating costs to serve summonses on people.

The Deputy Head of Police in SWA, Brigadier J G Myburgh, informed The Advertiser this week that the Police have rendered the service to serve writs to the limit.

He said that rising costs did not justify the Police continuing with the service. The Police are receiving a minimum of R4 for each summons they serve on people with a mine-sweeper.

"We can't continue this way, we have helped far enough. The time has come for a Deputy Sheriff to be appointed to continue with the task in the north".

Mr H Peters, the Registrar of the Windhoek Supreme Court and Sheriff of SWA said that his Office has been trying hard to appoint someone who could carry out the task of bringing people to the courts.

## NOBODY AVAILABLE

"There is nobody available who can do the work. No matter if the person is Black or White, as long as he or she can read, write and calculate. Even a Std 8 qualification will do" said Mr Peters in a dejected tone.

Mr Peters said that at the moment his aim is to have the Deputy Sheriff in Grootfontein carry out tasks in the Operational Area. This will save costs once the Police withdraw from rendering their services.

The threatening collapse of the judicial system in the Operational Area is mainly due to the reluctance of the Police to carry out tasks of a Deputy Sheriff.

Brigadier Myburgh said that it has been the practice for years to shift whatever work is not done by others, to the Police. He said this way of solving problems should end.

The general war situation in the north have aggravated the present problem. The result is that many people will escape their creditors, if the latter do

not go to great lengths to personally drag debtors to court.

When he was referred to a Police circular which inter alia stated that they were no longer prepared to cope with the work of a Deputy Sheriff, Mr Peters said that he received "no official note from the Commissioner of Police".

He said neither the Police nor the Army approached him to discuss the matter. If reports are correct that the Police are not prepared to serve summonses in the Operational Area, "many people will escape with their debts", Mr Peters said.

## EASY CREDIT

Brigadier Myburgh mentioned to The Advertiser that many shops are making credit easily available to people in the North, and they have to see to it that they recover their money.

Mr Peters suggested that ways can be considered to solve the present problem. For example, he said the courts could grant an order authorising a publication of summons

in a newspaper. One handicap in this case would be though, how to take people to court. If the Police and Army are prepared to discuss the matter, a solution could most probably be found, Mr Peters said.

The Magistrate at Ondangwa, Mr H Bower, reportedly informed Die Republikein that he had received a letter from the District Commissioner of Police in Windhoek during October.

It stated that the Police were no longer prepared to serve summons on people, because it was an expensive process in which mine-sweeping vehicles had to be used.

The letter was apparently immediately forwarded to the Secretary of Justice in Windhoek.

CSO: 4700/610

## SWA GETS ITS OWN NATIONAL AIRLINE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE SWA interim Government has purchased 51 percent of Namib Air's shares, making the company SWA's national airline.**

This was announced in a press release issued on behalf of the Ministers Council in Windhoek this morning.

According to the statement, Enok, representing the Central Government, will appoint four Directors including the Chairman, to the Board of Namib Air at a shareholders meeting to be held early in the new year.

The 51 percent shareholding was purchased for the sum of R1 493 229, following the Ministers Council's approval to go ahead with the deal earlier this month.

The statement says that the decision on December 8 followed protracted negotiations lasting several months.

The transfer of the majority shareholding which has reportedly been purchased from Safmarine is currently underway.

The announcement of the Government takeover of SWA's leading private air car-

rier, follows several weeks' speculation that such a move was imminent.

The Managing Director of Safmarine, Mr G Marsh is presently in the US and no-one else at Safmarine's headoffice in Cape Town was available for comment at the time of going to press.

When approached by a reporter yesterday afternoon, Namib Air's Public Relations Manager, Mr Henry Dames, declined to confirm or deny the rumoured take-over.

# WALVIS BAY EXTENSION TO AID SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 82 p 8

[Text]

**WINDHOEK.** — The director of the South African-owned coastal enclave of Walvis Bay, Mr Dormehl Vosloo, said yesterday the purpose of the envisaged multi-million rand extensions to the port was to help the economic development of South West Africa.

At this stage the expansion programme had nothing to do with a possible railway link-up with Botswana for exporting that country's coal reserves.

"Walvis Bay will play a meaningful role in the development of SWA and the harbour has to be ready for anything SWA has to offer," Mr Vosloo said.

Work had begun this week to dredge and deepen the dockside at Walvis Bay harbour and to enlarge the berths.

The estimated cost of

the first stage of the R20-million project is R7,5-million. When the entire programme is completed, Walvis Bay will be able to handle cargo of sea-faring vessels of up to 70 000 tons.

Walvis Bay was visited this week by the South African Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and members of parliamentary transport study groups, as well as

the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and senior South African Government officials.

Mr Vosloo said Walvis Bay residents had been informed again that the coastal enclave would remain South African property, but South Africa was prepared to negotiate the use of port facilities with the territory.

The systems manager

of the South African Railways in Windhoek, Mr Mike Myburgh said that the SAR had so far not engaged in official negotiations on a railway link-up between Botswana and Gobabis in eastern SWA.

He described the proposed railway as "pie in the sky" this stage.

The Windhoek Advertiser newspaper reported that railway officials conducted an

aerial survey this week of the mountainous terrain a projected rail route would take from Botswana through Gobabis to Okahandja north of Windhoek.

Other sources say the Botswana Government had commissioned a feasibility study for building a railway line from Botswana to the coast for the export of coal. Sapa.

CSO: 4700/610

# DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN AGAINST ILLEGAL COLOURED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

**COLOURED** who entered SWA illegally without valid documents after June 30 last year will be arrested and deported when apprehended by the Police and anybody providing accommodation to such a person will be severely dealt with by the authorities.

That was disclosed yesterday in a press release by the Public Relations Officer of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr R C Lindeque.

In a strongly-worded statement, Mr Lindeque warned employers that they face prosecution if they do not report such employees on or before March 15.

Mr Lindeque said that a number of warnings were sounded to the Coloureds as well as the employers in

the past, but to no avail. The time has now come, he said, to take appropriate steps against the culprits.

"It has been brought to the attention of the authorities," Mr Lindeque said, "that Coloureds are still pouring into SWA despite all warnings."

Mr Lindeque pointed out that the illegal presence of some Coloureds in SWA aggravated the housing problem, obstructed employment opportunities for settled residents in Khomasdal and caused social problems.

"These illegal residents are often unscrupulously exploited by some employers", Mr Lindeque said.

The Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower will therefore grant a period of grace to all the illegal Coloureds to either report their presence in SWA to the authorities before March 15 or to face prosecution and deportation.

CSO: 4700/610

# NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR BOTSWANA RAIL LINK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by David Pieters: "Railways Examine Botswana Link"]

[Text]

**TOP-LEVEL** and highly confidential international negotiations are underway for the construction of a one billion rand railway link between Botswana and Walvis Bay, while the local railways have undertaken a recent aerial tour of part of the projected route inside the Territory.

This was disclosed to The Advertiser yesterday.

The System Manager of the SAR in Windhoek, Mr Mike Myburgh confirmed that the SAR in SWA had undertaken a reconnaissance flight by helicopter recently between Omitara and Okahandja with a view inter alia, to future modifications to the existing railwayline when it is possibly linked with the projected route running through Gobabis.

According to Mr Myburgh the flight over that

section of the line was done after a regular tour of the area between Windhoek and Okahandja had been completed from the air.

The Windhoek to Okahandja inspection was done as part of a normal maintenance programme but this time the possibility of the future construction of the Botswana link was kept in mind, Mr Myburgh said.

## CASTLE IN THE SKY

He went on to describe the linking of SWA and Botswana rail as "a castle in the sky" at this stage and that the SAR had not become officially involved with any negotiations until now.

Omitara lies approximately halfway between Okahandja and Gobabis and the stretch of line between Okahandja and Omitara passes through relatively mountainous territory.

The projected line which will carry an estimated 10 000 tons of coal in

extra-long trains from Botswana's newly-opened Morupule fields will have to be constructed according to special specifications.

## ALTERATIONS

This would require alterations to be made at certain places in the existing railway line from Gobabis to Walvis Bay in order to accommodate trains longer than usual.

Botswana's President Quett Masire has lately been reported to be quite enthusiastic about the ambitious plan and it is understood that certain Western governmental and private banking support for the scheme is forthcoming.

A period of 10 years has been mentioned in connection with the completed planning of the coal-line.

## LANDMINES, RIFLES SAID TO BRING HIMBAS INTO 20TH CENTURY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Dec 81 p 13

[Article by Peter Kenny: "AK-47s Bring the Ways of the West to the Himbas"]

[Text]

THE automatic rifle and the deadly landmine are explosively introducing South West Africa's rugged and primitive Kaokoland to 20th Century technology.

The pastoral Himba tribesmen — numbering about 10 000 — have managed to evade modern civilisation in the north-western corner of SWA.

The natural conservatism of the Himbas, their isolation and the difficult ecology have kept Western culture at bay in this hauntingly beautiful part of the country.

But the whirring stutter of helicopter blades and the chatter of AK-47 rifles are becoming more common these days than the once frequent bellowing of elephants and the roaring of lions.

Even the low intensity bush war on the northern borders, which has, however, taken a deadly toll on the northern population, was slow in coming to Kaokoland.

### Fanfare

The Himbas have been in Kaokoland since about the middle of the 16th Century, according to anthropologists. They were periodically displaced and driven over the Kunene into Angola by warring Nama tribesmen. But they always went back.

The horrifying boom of a landmine explosion which killed two construction workers introduced the war with a deadly fanfare early last year.

Marauding Swäpo insurgents eliminated a handful of leaders of the famous black Van der Merwe clan, forcing them to arm themselves for protection.

The gracefully beautiful Himba women — from whom Bo Derek must have copied her plaited hairstyle — still cake their bodies with ochre.

But the old men in their animal skins, who once used their ancient 1900 Springfield or Mauser rifles for hunting for the pot, now carry them for their own protection.

### Barbed wire

In the dust caked centre of the Kaokoveld town of Opuwo, almost every adult male carries the new symbol of manhood, the rifle.

Most of the young men have standard issue army rifles.

Like every frontline town in SWA, Opuwo — about 100km south of Angola as the crow flies — has all its government buildings surrounded by that ugly protector, the barbed wire fence.

Many of the vehicles have grotesque shapes; they are landmine resistant.

A band of about 20 Swäpo insurgents with a political commissar have reportedly been

moving among the people recently.

About 100 black policemen in the area went on strike two weeks ago.

Opuwo is teeming with special constables in their green camouflage uniforms carrying their automatic rifles.

Despite the trappings and props of war and its reality on their doorstep, the Himba people are still friendly, though rural tribesmen unused to whites are shy.

After an old man, with a 1903 Springfield rifle slung over his shoulder, had his photograph taken, he asked: "Can I have a pound, please sir?"

For the few score whites —, mainly administrative officials, construction people, police and army personnel — life in this frontier town is hot, dry, dusty and virtually devoid of social entertainment.

The whites, who keep their distance from the blacks, had their "haymaker" earlier this year — the December dance.

The few women in the town, mostly married, were danced off their feet by the abundant numbers of soldiers and policemen.

### Flesh pots

The white children from the town do not ride the dangerous western link road to their school at Otjiwarongo, about 400km away. They are ferried every week in an air force Dakota.

For those who want to drive to such "flesh pots" as Windhoek an army-escorted convoy can be taken three times a week along the straight, dust-blown, western highway.

A new airfield being constructed near Opuwo is a sign of further 20th Century encroachment on Kaokoland.

## BRIEFS

**NO ARMY DESERTIONS**--Persistent reports that three newly-called-up recruits allegedly deserted the Army last week on the Windhoek station have been dismissed as "totally untrue" by a spokesman of Army Headquarters in Windhoek. The reports, circulating in Windhoek last week, suggested that three newly-called-up recruits allegedly deserted the Army while still at the Windhoek Station. "The reports are devoid of all truth," the Army spokesman said when approached by THE ADVERTISER this week. The spokesman said that the case was investigated at official level and that the reports proved to be untrue. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jan 82 p 1]

**SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS**--The First Deputy Attorney-General in SWA was appointed on January 4. He is Mr T. N. Louw from Cape Town. He is not a seconded official from SA, but has joined the SWA team of Mr Don Brunnette, the SWA Attorney General based in Windhoek. The Secretary of Justice, Mr H. J. Taljaard has also released the names of four judges appointed to the 'new' Supreme Court of SWA as from January 1. They are the Honourable Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst as Judge President, who held the office of judge president for more than 15 years, but decided to retire as a South African judge. Judge Badenhorst made himself available to serve as Judge President of the 'new' SWA Supreme Court during the transitional stage. The other judges are the two wellknown senior advocates from Windhoek Hans Joachim Berker, SC, and Chris Mouton, SC. Former senior advocate from Windhoek who was appointed as a judge of the SA Supreme Court on the local bench on December 15, 1980, Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune, has been appointed as a seconded SA judge of the SWA Supreme Court. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jan 82 p 6]

**DTA WANTS CUBA OUT**--The skirmish between Cuban soldiers and Security Forces of SWA once again demonstrated that the withdrawal of Cuba's military presence in Angola was essential to a peaceful settlement in the Territory, DIE REPUBLIKEIN newspaper wrote in its editorial. The editorial referred to an incident in which a Cuban soldier was shot dead and another captured in the Operational Area on the border zone between SWA and Angola. "The latest incident emphasises that the Cubans have become a security risk on the SWA border and that their withdrawal is a prerequisite for enduring peace in the south. The signing of a ceasefire agreement by Swapo is on its own not enough," the editorial stated. Political observers in Windhoek said the editorial was an indication that the DTA could be expected to raise the question of withdrawal of Eastern Bloc personnel from Angola when the Western Contact Group began its second round of negotiations on a SWA peace

settlement. According to reports recently, the West had abandoned efforts to link directly the withdrawal of foreign contingencies from Angola to the SWA peace initiative, but it was acknowledged that reconciliation in Angola would be an ultimate requirement for peace in the region.--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jan 82 p 2]

EXODUS OF COLOREDS--There has been an exodus of qualified Coloured technicians to the Transvaal where builders are being offered R6,50 per hour instead of the R2,50 per hour they earn in SWA. This was disclosed on Friday to THE ADVERTISER in an exclusive interview by the Leader of the Coloured Liberal Party, Mr A. J. F. (Kloppie) Kloppers. Hitting out at the Rossing Management who allegedly do not want to employ Coloureds Mr Kloppers said that the building industry in SWA was running dry of qualified Coloured builders since last year because these people are leaving the country at an enormous rate. In the Transvaal, Mr Kloppers said, these people are being offered better housing facilities and salaries than what they presently get in SWA. Describing the present situation as "lamentable", Mr Kloppers said that the Coloureds brought SWA where it is today and added that the present exodus will severely affect the sound building industry conditions of the past. Mr Kloppers urged employers to treat their Coloured employees well and to create an atmosphere conducive to productivity. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/610

# NATION'S WATER SUPPLY SITUATION, PLANS NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article originally published in ENTENTE AFRICAINE]

[Excerpts] The basic orientation of Niger's water policy mainly stems from the overriding need to ensure access to water to everyone in the long run. Not only does this mean drinking water for rural and urban establishments, but water for agricultural, grazing and industrial activities.

The strategy chosen is based on the water plan drafted following an exhaustive study of resources and the optimum methods of their use, in terms of needs. However, one must not forget the establishment of administrative and coordinating structures in the fields of research, studies and investment, their operation and the dissemination of information to all departments involved.

Emphasis has also been placed on the need to bring the people into the design, construction and maintenance of waterworks. "Our common determination, our commitment to work together, our resolution to persevere on the long and difficult path of seeking the welfare of the Nigerien people are all pledges that promise a bright future with respect to the solution of the thorny problem of water, so vital to our population," Minister of Planning Brah Mahamane said in his closing speech.

## Access to Water

The basic orientation of Niger's water policy is founded, to a large extent, on the overriding need to ensure access to water to everyone in the long run, not only drinking water for rural and urban establishments, but water for agricultural, grazing and industrial activities as well.

In order to understand the size of the efforts to be undertaken by the Nigerien Government, it is enough to see the objectives of the 1979-1983 Economic and Social Development Plan. During the 5-year period it covers, this plan provides for the construction of 2,266 wells, 1,800 drillings and 20 drillings for water supply systems, 22 water supply systems.

Such efforts are necessary if one wants to limit the negative effects of a water shortage on Niger's development. In fact, for agriculture, irrigated areas totaled only 5,404 hectares in 1978, and the lack of water prevented the establishment of

any settlements in agricultural areas. With respect to livestock raising, the lack of water prevented the use of certain grazing areas. There were 1,218 major wells and 83 drillings in the grazing area. In 1977, when there were 4,701 modern village wells, more than 2,500 villages with over 250 inhabitants had no wells at all. Depending on the region, a modern well served from 626 to 1,245 inhabitants.

#### 1,600 Watering Stations a Year

The latest figures on the water supply for the population shows a relative improvement in the situation in Niger. In 1980, there were 6,012 modern water stations (cement wells and drillings), 45 pumping stations, 4 distribution centers and 24 artesian wells summarily equipped, providing water to men and livestock in rural areas.

During the same period, 391 cement wells and 5 drillings were completed. Average coverage (meeting needs) is 32 percent for the country as a whole, with the rest of the population getting water from traditional wells, pools and lakes. On the other hand, in urban areas, the policy consists of equipping administrative facilities with adequate infrastructures. At the present time, there are 20,000 private connections and 320 fountains in 37 out of the 177 centers providing running water for 690,000 inhabitants of urban areas. This represents only a 34-percent coverage of urban needs. In medium-range terms (1981-1986), Nigerien officials hope to achieve a 70-percent coverage of the urban population.

The 1981-1990 decade, proclaimed by the United Nations as the "International Decade of Drinking Water and Sanitation," should result in 100-percent coverage of the urban population, with an average of 1,600 water stations set up a year. To reach that point, necessary investments are an estimated 218 billion CFA francs: 132 billion CFA for the drinking water supply and 86 billion for sanitation.

11,464

CSO: 4719/455

## SPLIT IN PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION PARTY ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 158-160

[Article by Eukora Joe Okoli: "Strategic Split in PRP"]

[Text]

A NEW SOCIAL order was the plank on which the People's Redemption Party (PRP) campaigned and won the governments of Kaduna and Kano states in Nigeria's general elections in 1979. The party won 122 seats out of a total of 138 seats in the Kano State Legislature though strangely, it won only 12 out of the 90 seats in the Kaduna House of Assembly. Allegations of rigging the election in Kaduna were, of course, made by some people against the ruling NPN, which won 68 seats.

At the national level, the PRP won 47 of the 449 seats in the House of Representatives and seven of the 95 seats in the Nigerian Senate. Its leader Malam Aminu Kano polled 1.7m. of the 11m. votes cast in the presidential election. Considering its humble background, "rooted in the poor masses", the performance of the PRP compared favourably with the other four parties.

Of the five parties which stood in that election, the PRP was described as the party of the future because it had put forward the most radical manifesto, with programmes calling for the socialisation of services and the provision of new economic priorities to improve the living standards of the working class and the welfare of the rural peasants which had been neglected by successive governments in Nigeria. The PRP also promised to end tribalism and nepotism. It also appeared to be the only party that would try to dismantle the old system of favour and privilege introduced by the traditional ruling class. Some people

saw PRP's policies as the only real hope for eliminating neocolonialism's grip on Nigerian society and described the other four parties as "protectors of the *status quo* in varying degrees".

Only a few months after the inauguration of the two PRP governments, this proclaimed party of the future had become involved in a labyrinth of political turmoil — a crisis which raised the question as to whether the People's Redemption Party might itself be beyond redemption. The party seemed irretrievably split.

On the one side of the gulf, were the more radical revolutionaries led by a life-long labour leader, Chief Michael Imoudu (Bendel), Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi of Kano, the impeached governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna, 38 of the 47 PRP members in the House of Representatives and five out of seven Senators. On the other side is Malam Aminu Kano, whose personal popularity, it is widely believed, won the victories in Kaduna and Kano for the PRP. Solidly behind the Malam, is Mr. S. G. Ikoku, a politician of long-standing who is the party's national secretary, and a few others. At the state level, the majority of PRP members are believed to be behind the "radicals".

A study of the PRP crisis shows that the party is not split on ideological grounds because each faction is sticking to the party's declared principles and programmes. Instead, the erstwhile political partners seem to have parted primarily because of disagreement on strategy for achieving their goals and on a few minor issues.

The PRP is clearly the most financially handicapped of the five parties. The others have rich men among their leadership while the PRP was led by a simple and modest man. Perhaps recognising that money rather than issues helps to win votes in Nigeria (apart from ethnic-block voting), and also recognising that his party cannot afford to buy votes with money, Malam Aminu Kano had opted for a gradualist approach in realising PRP objectives, even if this might mean seeming to compromise the ideology of the party in the short run. According to one of Governor Rimi's advisers, this inclination in the PRP leader came out quite clearly "when Malam Aminu Kano influenced the National Directorate of the Party to negotiate an alliance with the ruling NPN, which most PRP supporters detested".

A senior member of the Aminu group explained, however, that what the PRP leader intended was to raise the money the party needed by co-operating with the NPN Federal Government, while reciprocating with its members' votes in the National Assembly. "It was to be a matter of 'You scratch my back and I scratch yours', for the time being". He blamed the Rimi-Imodou faction of being in such a hurry. "How can their revolution succeed without infiltrating the army, making friends with the police, infiltrating the civil service and the establishment as a whole . . . what alternatives do they have in case their revolution fails? That's why Malam Aminu Kano chose to slow things down a bit . . ."

It will be recalled that the GNPP, for instance, rejected outright President Shagari's invitation to the other parties to join him in a broad-based national government "in order to ensure peace and stability in the country".

The issue of forming a national government was publicised in Nigeria then, and forced comment from various sections of the society. One academic was widely quoted then as saying, "Demanding a so-called broad-based national government in the Nigerian circumstance seems to be another way of saying: 'We are in power, join us or we crush you. You have no right to exist in the first place' . . . Quite often, broad-based governments result in the buying up of the prominent members of the opposition parties which eventually become weakened. The presentation of alternative sets of policies, programmes and administration then becomes difficult,

if not impossible. The result is a gradual tilt to a one-party dictatorship or at least one dominant system. Joining a so-called national government would therefore, be the signing of a death warrant of the rival parties".

The UPN submitted conditions for joining the NPN or the Federal Government, one of which required the inclusion of its own four cardinal programmes — free education at all levels, free medical services, full employment and integrated rural development — into the Federal Government's programme. It argued that the first thing to do was to "agree on the minimum programmes, the economic and political objectives or goals which the parties would pursue, if and when they agree to participate". The UPN said: "Unless such an agreement was reached, the parties would not be able to work usefully together and their participation could turn out to be a curse". Expectedly, the NPN rejected UPN conditions and the two parties have been on collision course since then.

The NPP, however, accepted President Shagari's invitation on conditions subsumed in generalities. Eventually, the marriage ended in a divorce that has now made the two sides bitter political enemies.

To return to the PRP, its national directorate, authorised a team, led by Mr. S. G. Ikoku, to negotiate with the NPN but with an explicit criterion of all party involvement. The Imodou-Rimi faction alleges that during these negotiations "Malam Aminu Kano and S. G. Ikoku were brought over by the NPN". There were also allegations, mostly in the opposition press, that the Federal Government was paying the medical expenses of Malam Aminu Kano and providing him with personal security police. Mr. S. G. Ikoku was also alleged to be holding private negotiations with President Shagari and the NPN.

Mr. Ikoku at the time was widely quoted as saying, "We believe in co-operating with the President and his government to the extent that it takes to make the system settle down and we cannot condone any form of confrontation that will bring about a state of destabilisation in the country."

These remarks were used to support the "radicals" allegations. Emphasising Malam Aminu Kano's gradualist approach, Mr. Ikoku said "We believe that this present system is only a starting point and that if we allow it to run for some time its great defects will be revealed to the

people and they will support the inevitable change that we want".

Since the "dissidents" could not be convinced about the genuineness of this gradualist strategy, the crisis burst into the open and led to declarations of 'You sack me, I sack you' within the party. Subsequently, suspensions and counter-suspensions followed ending in each faction expelling the other from the party.

Before then, however, a panel drawn from the two factions led by the national publicity secretary of the party, Mr. Uche Chukwumerije, was appointed to establish the causes of the crisis and make recommendations for settlement. The panel's report was never officially made public, but was widely leaked.

The report identified proximate and remote causes of the crisis. Under the immediate causes it said: "The mere idea of any Accord with NPN, which is seen by generality of PRP supporters as a re-incarnation of their historical oppressor, NPC, and the manner in which the negotiations were handled generated distrust of some leading members of the party, especially Mr. Ikoku . . . For the idea, the issue would probably have generated less misunderstanding if a more exhaustive debate was undertaken in the National Directorate . . . we think that the National Secretary's approach was too secretive . . ." The report also said that the negotiating teams seemed to have been "deliberately loaded in favour of sympathisers of the Accord scheme," and therefore gave the impression that the leadership was determined to drag the party into the Federal Government at all costs. The other faction was, however, blamed for opposing this option *ab initio*. Both sides were blamed for the "fluent ease with which their members rushed to the press to state their cases", thus leading to the escalation of the crisis.

Lack of internal party democracy was another factor blamed for the cause of the crisis. The report said: "Several witnesses feel aggrieved by what they detect as the tendency of one man or a minority group of individuals to make most crucial decisions in the name of the party . . . the ban on the Governors' participation in the meeting of the nine (opposition) Governors has never been put to vote or even seriously discussed; since the end of elections, a standard solution to most crucial issues affecting the future and national position of the party (e.g. all-party government) seems to be the mandate of the

National President at the suggestion of the National Secretary . . . before and during the elections, whatever Malam, Ikoku and Rimi decided became the decision of the party; Rimi's nomination as the gubernatorial candidate was the personal decision of the National President which was never referred to Kano State Directorate".

Contrary to public belief, the PRP Governors attendance at the meeting of the nine Governors (in spite of Malam Aminu Kano's orders), was seen only as a remote cause of the crisis. According to the panel, "a minefield of explosives" already existed and the meeting only provided "a rallying point for settling varied and various grouses".

Other remoter factors mentioned in the report include the fact that most members are ideologically unaware of the philosophy of the party. "Most, for instance, have never read the Party Constitution or even the general programme . . . ignorance made prone to misguidance by more knowledgeable members. Many, for instance, said that the National President's suspension orders were illegal because others told them so." Incendiary but unconfirmed allegations of disloyalty, bribery, and treachery were other minor issues, the panel said, that had fuelled the crisis.

The fact remains, however, that the original PRP is now beyond redemption. The two factions have since elected their own leaders and each claims to be the authentic PRP.

## "Partisan intentions"

The intervention of the Federal Electoral Commission by according recognition to the Aminu faction has not stopped the claims of legitimacy by the Imoudu-Rimi faction, especially as it has more members in the National Assembly. FEDECO's verdict inadvertently, gave the Imoudu-Rimi group another excuse to accuse the Federal Government of a plot to destabilise the PRP. Governor Rimi said then: "It is sad that FEDECO should allow itself to be the channel through which the long-planned diabolical scheme to undermine and destroy the PRP is to be executed . . . FEDECO has usurped the powers of the Courts to adjudicate and settle disputes within political parties. While its decision is wrong and unacceptable, it is educative in that even before any elections take place,

the new FEDECO has let the cat out of the bag about its partisan intentions".

FEDECO's position, however, remains unchanged and the implication is that the Imoudu-Rimi faction might not be allowed to contest the 1983 elections without registering a new name and satisfying all FEDECO's requirements. The question of a name might not pose any major problems for the faction. There is the precedent in which a splinter faction of the NPP chose to become 'Great' (GNPP), while the other faction remained ordinary NPP. Perhaps, a more serious concern for the faction will be whether it can do without such a national figure as Aminu Kano, in a society where politics revolves so much around personalities and tribes. Would the Imoudu-Rimi faction, therefore, consider a merger with the UPN, the NPP or the GNPP? These questions will have to be settled before 1983.

CSO: 4700/611

## OIL INCOME SITUATION, BUDGET REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 186

[Text]

Oil reserves in Nigeria are one of the very minor things to worry about, and with the latest finds (by Mobil) off the Niger Delta, reserves were described at the recent conference in London on the Nigerian budget as "infinite", in oil industry terms.

The conference, at the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce, was extremely well attended, despite the appalling British weather. The Nigerian High Commissioner, Alhaji Shehu Awak, addressed the conference. The other main speakers were Mr. J. Rivett, of the Standard-Chartered Bank and Mr. I. Meek, First Secretary (Economic) at the British Embassy in Lagos.

Mr. Rivett had spent the New Year in Lagos researching his speech; the depth and scope of his presentation were the result of extensive discussions on the budget proposals with Mr. Ademola Thomas, Minister of State, Ministry of Finance. Mr. Rivett gave a comprehensive review of the budget and analysed its implications for the Nigerian economy in general and for British exporters in particular. Mr. Meek gave a more general delivery, ad-libbing most impressively on oil prices and production in particular.

Oil, as always when discussing Nigerian finances, was uppermost in everyone's minds. As already noted above, Mr. Rivett described reserves as "infinite", but what of the more immediate prospects on prices and production levels?

The ₦1,500m. budget deficit in 1981 was caused mainly by production cuts due to the "glut" and worldwide decline in demand. This year's budget, as we have described it in these columns recently, shows "restraint", and this is particularly noticeable in the projected oil liftings. As Mr. Meek pointed out, we all thought President Shagari's projections for last year were extremely conservative, and this year's seem to be equally conservative: an overall production figure of 1.5m. barrels per day (bpd) is the basis of this budget. But President Shagari was proved right last year, and may be making a political rather than economic appraisal of the market in going for the relatively low figure (production in December last year was up to 1.8m bpd.) He may be considering the actions of the North African producers, which are Nigeria's main competition for light crude sales; will the Libyans step up production from the latest 1.2m bpd forecast by swallowing their pride and cutting prices? Perhaps President Shagari has some inside information on this.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rivett was confident that revenue would be "considerably higher" than the ₦11,630m. the President announced in his proposals last month. Oil revenues would account for ₦8,160m. of this total, based on exports of almost 1.3m bpd and domestic consumption of 260,000 bpd. The rest of the revenue would come from import, export and excise duties and taxes.

If the oil revenue is higher than ₦8,160, the President will introduce a supplementary budget in July to pay for increased spending on capital projects, which are the main casualties of the "restraint". Production levels at 1.5m bpd would certainly mean dropping some projects from the Fourth Development Plan. The "Guidelines" for the Plan (published in late 1980) assumed "that oil production will rise from about 2.2mbpd in 1979-80 to 2.4m bpd in 1981-82, from where it is projected to fall to about 2.37m bpd in 1984-85 . . . The level of oil exports is therefore expected to rise from about 2.015m bpd in 1979-80 to 2.180m bpd in 1981-82 from where it is projected to drop to 1.94m bpd in 1984-85."

This year's budget is therefore based on a total production figure considerably lower than that in the Plan.

Capital spending would be the main casualty; out of the ten main sectoral allocations, capital spending, Mr. Rivett reported, would be cut on five compared with the 1981 figures. Cuts come in Agriculture, Communications, Health, Housing and the NNPC.

A fiscal measure concerning company taxation proposed by the Federal Government which has been of great concern to many businessmen in Nigeria, both Nigerian and expatriate, was "highly unlikely" to be passed by the National Assembly, according to Mr. Rivett. That proposal was the introduction of a two per cent

turnover tax on private companies, if that figure was higher than the 45 per cent profits tax. The proposal would mean that companies making a loss would still have to pay tax. The conference feeling, from an almost entirely British business angle, was that such a tax would be counterproductive. Mr. Rivett suggested increasing company tax, to, say, 52 per cent as a more feasible alternative.

On a more optimistic note for businessmen exporting *bona fide* goods to Nigeria, President Shagari announced steps to check the "evil" of smuggling. Mr. Rivett reported a "major shake-up" in the Customs and Excise Department, which was "undoubtedly a step in the right direction". A separate Bill proposing changes in tariff duties detailed: duty on motor car tyres to be increased from 55 to 65 kobo, duty on nuts and bolts to be introduced at five per cent. There were also changes in certain excise duties.

The tariff duty on cars is to be changed so it can be levied on either the cif value or the engine capacity, whichever generates the most revenue.

The recent proposals to follow the UNCTAD 40-40-20 rule on sharing sea freight (West Africa January 11), whereby Nigerian ships would carry at least 40 per cent of traded goods, could, if made law, "considerably slow down the rate of imports". This was because the National Shipping Line would be unable to cope with the existing level of imports. Nigerian ships currently carry about 11 per cent of imported goods.

Because of these regulations, Mr. Rivett thought it unlikely that exports from the UK would reach last year's record figure, which he calculated at £1,500m.

The government remained "strongly committed" to pre-shipment inspection (PSI) of imports. A Bill recently introduced at the House of Representative sought to share the task of PSI (which is presently the monopoly of SGS Ltd) with a Milwaukee-based company, American

Appraisal. This Bill is expected to become law within three months. Under the Bill all imports would be subject to PSI, with the exception of military hardware.

Foreign shareholders' dividends would continue to be remitted in tranches, as was imposed in October last year. The reduction in the percentage of consultancy fees remittable, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, was due to the Government's determination to give Nigerians the chance to gain experience in this field. It is hoped the move will encourage partnerships between expatriate and indigenous companies.

Mr. Rivett reported some monetary measures agreed but not yet officially announced: the minimum interest rate is to be increased to 8½ per cent and the maximum to 12 per cent. Banks are to be permitted to increase their lending by 30 per cent, and the export sector will get preferential treatment from banks. Banks will also have to lend 30 per cent of deposits to rural areas for rural development projects. Last year the states borrowed substantial funds from the banks, which squeezed some private companies out. It was suggested that finance from Nigerian banks would be hard to find for the first six months of this year.

Despite the cuts in some sectors, the scope for exporters to Nigeria within the budget is considerable, and details were given for some of the sectors.

Agriculture, for the second year running, has taken the second largest allocation (after Iron and Steel), reflecting the importance that the Government professes to put on self-sufficiency in food. Rice projects in many States had boosted production, which was a vital development because of the alarming increase in wheat imports to 1.5m. tonnes in 1981. Rice self-sufficiency is expected in 1983 as a result of these projects. There is to be an extension of "Pioneer" status for certain agri-businesses, which means longer tax holidays.

The situation at Abuja, despite the fact that the contract for the

new National Assembly had yet to be awarded, was that a move of Government was expected by summer 1983. Most importantly, the basic infrastructure was ready.

There were an "incredible number" of projects in the education sector of the Fourth Development Plans, under both Federal and State aegis. Education was "one of the best areas for opportunities in Nigeria", mainly because of the policy of free education for all levels. Not only capital, but training projects were envisaged: it was estimated that an extra 30,000 teachers would be required by 1985.

Industries and Iron and Steel received the largest slice of President Shagari's cake: four new steel projects are to be established, the Aladja direct reduction plant is now producing and the three rolling mills at Katsina, Oshogbo and Jos are on schedule to start operating this year.

The long term hope of producing car parts rather than assembling locally is very much alive as are the plans to produce military hardware locally. The iron and steel sector's development is closely linked to the Railways project, and some of the contracts for this project were yet to be awarded.

The States remain heavily dependent on Federal Government for the bulk of their revenue, but a recent development has been the introduction of State Purchase taxes, along American lines. Three have introduced such taxes. This will help them towards financial (and political?) independence, or, at least, create an "aura" of independence, as Mr. Rivett tactfully said.

## BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN FIRM--The federal government has signed a contract with the Steyr Company (Austria) to assemble troop-carrier armored vehicles and all-terrain vehicles in Bauchi State. The project is estimated at 38 million nairas. The minister of Defense, Alhaji Akanbu Oniyangi, stated that, with this assembly facility, the country would export military equipment. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

INSECURITY NOTED--Although the insecurity prevailing in Lagos is often reported, it seems indeed that the federal capital does not have a monopoly in this field. Thus, in Kaduna, the wife of a British officer was violently attacked on 15 October. In Ilorin, all gatherings were forbidden as of 14 October owing to insecurity due to political rivalries. In Oyo State, according to the chief of police of that state, about 30 13-year-old girls are said to have been kidnapped during the single month of September, or one a day. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

FRIGATE DELIVERED--The frigate "NNS Aradu," F-89, Meko-360 class, built by the West German Blohm and Voss shipyards, was delivered to the Nigerian Navy on 4 September. Between now and the end of the year, it is going to continue its sea trials and carry out its Otomat surface-to-surface missile firings at Sardinia. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

PORT CONGESTION LESSENS--Nigerian ports, which had experienced a very severe congestion a few years ago, are said to be underutilized at present. The Nigerian Ports Authority prefers, rather, to regard this situation as more normal and attributes it to the improvements made in handling and in developing container-ship and Ro-Ro [Roll on-Roll off] ship traffic, facilitating and accelerating loading and off-loading operations. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

FIGHT IN KANO ASSEMBLY--Fighting broke out in the Kano state house of assembly after a motion was passed that allegations of improper conduct by some members be investigated, the report said. During the incident, there was an exchange of blows between the chairman of the house judicial committee, Alhaji Lawal Dambazau, and another member, Alhaji Sani Gwaraun after the majority leader, Alhaji Ammani Inuwa, had moved that a committee be set up to investigate allegations that the chief whip, Alhaji Dankura Damu, had been involved in a scheme to obtain money from the government sub-treasury through fictitious vouchers. Immediately after the vote, the majority leader and the chief whip exchanged abusive words, and several other members joined in the fray. Policemen guarding the assembly were said to have later called in to intervene. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 201-202]

## BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON NEWLY ELECTED PARLIAMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 154-155

[Article by Denis Herbstein]

[Text]

LITTLE RWANDA a handsome smudge on the map of equatorial Africa, this month elected its first parliament (National Development Council) since the *coup d'état* of 1973. The results have now been finalised: all of the députés are members of the National Revolutionary Movement, the only political party, but one minor surprise was the election of five women candidates. All of the successful candidates — or *militants* as Rwandan citizens are prefixed — seem likely to mind their Ps and Qs in the new parliament. Still, it was a worthy exercise in democracy in a country beset by problems.

Rwanda, in the light of its "thousand hills", had been dubbed the "African Switzerland". It is indeed landlocked and there is snow on the summit of the 14,000 foot extinct volcano, Karisimbi. And in one important respect, Rwanda comes out more favourably than its European counterpart — unlike Switzerland, all women have the vote. The number of women députés after these elections was the one surprise. That apart, comparisons between the two countries are cruel. Rwanda has few natural resources, and its good quality tea and coffee has to be flown expensively to Mombasa on the Indian Ocean for shipment to Europe. The only import of any substance — apart from the needs of the expatriate population — is oil. The road route from the Kenyan coast, through Nairobi and Uganda, is costly and fraught with uncertainty. During one Ugandan crisis, the bullying Idi Amin closed the border for six months.

Rwanda's most pressing problem is land. It is Africa's most densely populated country and its 5m. people are increasing by some 200,000 annually. Only one in 20 lives in a town. The rest, subsistence farmers, eke out a reasonable existence of the staple foods, bananas and sorghum. The banana is not all that good to eat, so it is fermented into a wine so potent — and apparently full of vitamins — as to possibly explain the Rwandans good humour. But the countryside is full of people, their cries echoing across the hills from ubiquitous small holdings, which now, with subdivision among inheriting sons, have shrunk to an average of under one hectare (about two acres). The World Bank, the foreign embassies and the western aid organisations think the food will soon run out. The Rwandans take courage from the increasing food production and are less pessimistic. Besides, as one of the most catholicised of African countries, birth control is hard to popularise.

Yet the World Bank has commented favourably on Rwanda's currency holdings. It has no outstanding long-term debts, it pays as it goes and with the help of the aid donors, its balance of trade is about right. Despite the calm which seems to reign over the country, Rwanda has had a pretty turbulent history these last 100 years. It was colonised by the Germans in the 1880s, and then became a Belgian mandated territory under the old League of Nations. Britain grabbed a strip of the country along the Tanganyikan border, but handed it back when the railway that was

being planned took a different route. Today it is a free-for-all for aid and development. A communist Chinese company and West German money are constructing the highway from the capital Kigali to the university town of Ruhengori. The road the Italians built three years ago from Ruhengori to Gisenyi on Lake Kivu is already badly pot-holed. The Russians and the Americans offer scholarships while the British offer Oxfam and a large Anglican Cathedral which sits incongruously on a hilltop in the capital. Colonel Gaddafi of Libya is here too, bankrolling a tea plantation, the Meridien Hotel and a mosque in Kigali, though Moslems are scarce on the ground. A persistent rumour has it that when the president refused to convert to Islam, Gaddafi lost some of his enthrallment for aid.

Looking at the map, Zaire is Rwanda's largest neighbour. The two countries are members of the Great lakes Community, but the two successes of this central African "common market" testify to the scepticism with which the *militants* view their *citoyens* across Lake Kivu. Traditionally, because of transport problems, even the Kivu province of Zaire has faced eastwards to East Africa's anglophone countries.

## Aristocrats and serfs

It is to her southern neighbour, Burundi, that Rwanda is attached by an ancient umbilical cord. Both countries have a minority of Tutsi people living cheek by jowl with the more numerous Hutu. The tall Nilotic Tutsis arrived in the region some five centuries ago and soon made the not-so-tall Hutu their feudal serfs — who were forced to supply their aristocratic masters with surplus agricultural production. In Burundi, things are much as they always have been. The Tutsi 15 per cent still rule with an iron hand.

A Hutu uprising of 1972 was put down with unqualified ruthlessness. The intelligentsia, the clever boys and girls in the schools, any Hutu with any pretensions to learning, were cold-bloodedly decimated. An estimated 150,000 people died and tens of thousands fled in Tanzania and Rwanda.

The Hutu took over in Rwanda in 1959, three years before independence, and the coup was later confirmed by a referendum organised by the United Nations. It was not always a smooth transition, and as many as 200,000 Rwandans might be living

in adjacent countries as refugees. Today, however, the national policy of "reconciliation" works impressively. The two tribal groupings still live together as neighbours in the hilly countryside, speaking the same language, Ki-Rwanda. Two of the 10 (appointed) *prefets*, the most important regional officers, are Tutsis, as is the Minister for the Plan. There is a quota system, and it works both ways. Thus, the number of Tutsi children who would normally enter high school on merit has been halved. Impressively, these were no reprisals against the Tutsis when Hutu were being slaughtered in Burundi.

When the one-time security chief, Théoneste Lizindé, attempted an ill-starred coup two years ago, one of his demands was that Tutsis be eliminated from national life. Lizindé is now in gaol in Ruhengori awaiting execution after a lengthy trial. But first he is expected to face charges of misappropriating many millions of state funds.

## Not seeking prestige

All of which is the background to which the President, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, himself a majority Hutu, called his election. He is thought honest, well-intentioned, straight-forward by both his people and the foreign community. Not a man for prestige skyscrapers or sumptuous conference halls. He came to power in a bloodless coup on July 5, 1973, a day likened to the French Quatorze Juillet. In 1978, he put himself up as the only candidate in the presidential election and was duly elected with over 90 per cent of the votes. Soon after, he sought confirmation of a new constitution. Two of the 10 prefectures voted against — apparently on the grounds that they were sick and tired of central government administration. It may have been that the voters were fed up with the military as many officers were getting rich on houses built with the help of favourable bank loans. Now, apart from the President, there is only one soldier in the cabinet.

## Party selects candidates

Last summer the president issued a *decret-loi* (order-in-council) laying down the procedure for the election. Candidates would need to have at least four years of

secondary schooling and speak French which effectively ruled out about 95 per cent of the population, the farmers. The majority of candidates were civil servants — teachers and bourgmeesters (appointed mayors of communes). A surprising number of candidates came forward, but not all their names are known because a council of prefects under the secretary-general of the Party selected the final list. In each prefecture there would be twice as many *militants* standing as there were seats — in Kigali, for instance, 16 candidates for the eight députés to be elected. The power of governmental persuasion was further emphasised by numbering each candidate, say one to 16 in Kigali. Ministers, who were told by the President to stand, were invariable right at the top of the list.

Of the nine female militant candidates, all but one appear to have been in the bottom half of the listings but, women were elected, which indicates women were voting for women in some areas. There were only two Tutsi out of the 128 people standing. This might be because the party weeded them out initially, or because they feel they have no role to play in the country's political life, preferring to concentrate on business. There were also two Twa candidates, the original pygmoid people who inhabited the region before even the Bantu Hutu arrived — they make up about one per cent of the population. There were, it should be noted, very few people standing.

The campaign was a sober affair, with just one meeting in each area attended by the candidates, who made a brief speech. Very different from the election two years ago in Uganda — many Rwandans sport Milton Obote T-shirts, though this might not suggest support for his policies. The voting went off calmly. The half of the electorate who are illiterate were helped to vote by a friend. Voting was mandatory.

The 64 députés will meet in Kigali, in the North Koreanbuilt Palais de Jeunesse. It will not constitute the most influential legislature this side of the Palace of Westminster. The President still rules by decree and won't be too interested in motions of no-confidence. It will no doubt become a mere talking shop. But surrounded as it is by the shifting sands of Zaire, Uganda and Burundi, a little bit of calm can surely do no harm.

CSO: 4700/609

MINISTER STOPS IN LUANDA ON WAY TO HAVANA

AB282014 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1826 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 28 Jan (ANGOP)--Dionisio Tome, minister of labor of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who is in Luanda in his way to Havana, Wednesday visited the Center for Labor Studies of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security accompanied by the head of this ministry, Braz da Silva and by the minister of home trade, Gamaliel Martins.

Dionisio Tome's visit to the establishment for the training of staff is within the framework of acquiring information about scholarship students from Sao Tome and Principe who are taking three courses given there.

The six scholarship students from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are taking courses on occupational safety and health, labor force and labor normalization, while a basic course in social security, which will be attended by 40 students including two from this brother country, is expected to begin in May at the Center for Labor Studies.

On the occasion, the Sao Tome and Principe minister said that the training of staff is part of the effort to achieve national reconstruction and to increase production and productivity.

After stressing the importance of the training of staff for his country, to which the Center for Labor Studies has made a substantial contribution, Dionisio Tome said that the graduates would make up a sound foundation in the endeavor to increase the number of technicians in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, for the Ministry of Labor.

The minister of labor of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe further observed that his country has a vocational training center for middle-level and basic staff--vital to productive development--which has trained 50 workers who have been integrated into structures related to the labor department.

CSO: 4742/188

JAWARA DISCUSSES SENEGAMBIA CONFEDERATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 137-141

[Interview with President Sir Dawda Jawara by Nii K. Bentsi Enchill]

[Text]

Q: MR. PRESIDENT, as a result of the events of July 30, and the Confederation, would it be fair to say you have had your Presidency saved, but you have lost the total sovereignty of your nation?

A: I don't think that is a fair statement. It was not just my Presidency that was saved. It was the country that was saved because it was being plunged into lawlessness by a group of people who represent a tiny minority, who have no respect for law and order, no respect for our Constitution, who schemed and planned with assistance from outside and with assistance from disgruntled elements within this country who have free access and free opportunities for constitutional opposition, to overthrow the legally-constituted Government. Fortunately for this country arrangements had been made and agreements signed to save the country under such circumstances.

I did not come back here to save just my presidency. I came back to save the nation from calamity, from the lawlessness, the chaos and misery that African countries, one after the other, are being plunged into by this type of person. So in the first place I do not agree that it was a question of saving Jawara's presidency. It was a question of saving the fate of The Gambia.

To suggest that we have lost total sovereignty of the nation is wrong. If you are referring to the Confederation that we have concluded with Senegal, it has been abundantly stated in the agreement that each state will retain its sovereignty and independence.

This has been considered by Parliaments in both Senegal and the Gambia and approved. So my answer is that firstly, it is not just Jawara's presidency that has been saved as a result of the intervention of the Senegalese Army and the loyalty of a section of the Gambian Police and Field Force. Nor is it true also that the Gambia has lost its sovereignty.

Q: Is it not more of a federation since essential aspects of a sovereign state, for instance the armed forces, are to be integrated? Some people feel that the presence of the Senegalese to assure security indicates some loss of sovereignty on the part of the Gambian state.

A: This is absolutely untrue. It is not correct. There are many independent countries with foreign troops there to maintain security. One example that comes to mind is the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Germany. In each country you have powerful foreign troops there to maintain their security. You have NATO. The European countries know they cannot defend their independence. They have to go into alliance with other nations, in particular the Americans, who guarantee their independence.

I think people are really short-sighted. In Africa we have many minute states. In The Gambia we didn't even have an army, but were satisfied with just a para-military force. And we want to think we can be totally sovereign and independent and secure by ourselves? It is not realistic.

That is why the founding fathers of the OAU emphasised African Unity. Even the late Kwame Nkrumah, and Sekou Touré and others advocated the total union, one strong federal government for the whole of Africa. And they were not just dreaming. They knew that was really our saving grace. They felt that to save the future of Africa, if Africa was going to be strong and prosperous and able to meet the social and economic aspirations of its people, it really depended on redressing the balkanisation of the continent and forming some sort of organic unity.

This has not materialised and I consider the Senegambian Confederation as a small contribution to that concept. In any case, the presence of an integrated force does not mean Federation. It could be Union, Federation or Confederation, but it does not depend on that. It would have been a Federation in my own point of view if we had said that the Gambian Parliament is no longer a legislative body, that legislation would be done in a Federal Parliament. If there is no President for The Gambia, but one President for the organisation and maybe a vice-president here. But there is a President for The Gambia, the Parliament is here, the judiciary is here, there has been no necessity for us to amend the Constitution, we have not lost any sovereignty constitutionally. It does not really come up to a Federation. If we were going to go up to a Federation with the loss of these trappings of sovereignty, so what? This was envisaged for the whole of Africa. So if The Gambia and Senegal conclude a Confederation, what's wrong with it?

What we have concluded is indeed a Confederation. Tanzanian troops are in the Seychelles, they were in Uganda. There were Libyan troops in Chad, there are OAU troops there now. And we are so close to Senegal, look at the map. What we have done here is so sensible and practical. I can't see why people should object.

The point is that the people of this country, never mind what other people say, are in favour of what we have done. If we were to have a referendum today, we would have an overwhelming majority in our favour. There was a BBC interview with one Mark Webster who came here. I don't know how long he spent here, he was at a debate in Parliament prior to ratification when the Confederation agreement was being discussed, and he was quoted as saying that there was grassroots opposition to Confederation. I don't know how many

days he was here to be able to get to the grassroots of the Gambia. I don't know if he got past the confines of Banjul, how many people he spoke to to talk authoritatively about grassroots opposition. There may be some grassroots opposition but I am sure it is a tiny minority. I'm sure the grassroots majority are in favour.

**Q:** Your government and yourself have spoken of "overwhelming" and "unanimous" support for Confederation . . .

**A:** I've never spoken about unanimous support. We couldn't say it was unanimous in our Parliament. There were 35 voting Members present because two opposition Members were in detention and one member of the government was absent. Of the 35 present, the three opposition Members walked out leaving 32 members, who all voted in favour. I don't know if one would call it unanimous but that was the situation: it was overwhelming, maybe nine-tenths in favour, not two-thirds, but nine-tenths in favour.

**Q:** Do you regret the fact that any public discussion or public opposition to the Confederation has been prevented by the conditions of the State of Emergency, given The Gambia's reputation as a bastion of democracy?

**A:** We have to be practical. It is not our choice that we have imposed a State of Emergency. This is the first time we have done so in this country, and we have very good reason. We couldn't have done otherwise. The events in this country: the loss of life of 500 people — for a small country like this that's terrible — the millions and millions of Dalasi lost in wanton damage to property and looting. There cannot be any other situation here except a State of Emergency under the circumstances.

Under the State of Emergency, the press is free, comment is free, and the press who are opposed to it have been publishing their views, saying what they like. Those in favour have been publishing their views. I'm sure people discuss it. But of course public meetings are not allowed under the emergency. But what else can we do? We cannot lift the State of Emergency and we cannot wait for what we consider to be in the public interest, until the emergency will be over. We do not know when it will be over. We cannot stop the life of the nation just because there is an emergency. It is necessary, regrettable as it may be, but it cannot be helped.

But we do know, and people know they are free. Nobody will penalise anybody for saying they are against Confederation. The

papers have published opposition views.  
Q: It is fair to say mild opposition. Some of the emergency regulations speak of committing an offence if you bring the government into disaffection and disrepute. Would such laws be invoked if somebody spoke strongly against Confederation?

A: Well, I don't know, I cannot answer your question. I can assure you — my Government will not penalise anybody for opposing Confederation, and I'm sure my people know this. I have not read all the articles but I do know that the opposition press has been writing. I assume they have written all they want to say. Do you think they have been holding some criticism back? There is no justification for that, they must be under some misconception.

Q: What the Gambian Government had, since independence, spoken of as an "eventuality", that is closer association with Senegal, a position held for 16 years, has become, in the six months since the attempted *coup*, a Confederation. Is it correct to say that the aftermath of July 30 was the rationalisation of a *de facto* situation — that is, Senegalese military insurance for the continued functioning of the Gambian state apparatus — into a *de jure* situation — that is, the Confederation?

A: That is the wrong way of looking at it. You have to realise that the question of coming closer to Senegal, either in the form of a Federation, a Confederation or a Union, has been on the cards since 1964. I'll remind you that in 1964, even before The Gambia became independent, I took the initiative to request the UN Secretary-General to commission an inquiry into the various forms that association between The Gambia and Senegal could take, so we could consider it. Even though we did not go for Confederation, or Federation, at the time, the form we adopted could have been called Confederation right from 1965, because then, the military intervention that you were talking about was laid down in an agreement the very year we became independent. The treaty of association came later, and we had the Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat established, and we signed numerous agreements.

The fact that this thing has happened within six months of the attempted *coup*, that we signed the Confederation, should be looked on as a situation in which something that has been going on for years has been given clearer focus by the events of July 30. To say that this was done in six months is to misunderstand. The bulk of

what we have in that agreement had already been covered in various agreements. You cannot say we simply translated a *de facto* something into a *de jure* whatever. It would not be fair to say that.

We are committed to African unity. Every African leader at least once a year, or more often, pays service, I won't say lip-service, to African unity. ECOWAS, signed by 16 West African countries in some ways goes even further than this Confederation. Sixteen countries have acceded to it without any fuss whatsoever, and most of these countries are reasonably far from each other. In the case of Senegal, geographically and ethnically we are mixed up. If we opt for just not integration or federation, but Confederation, we are not going further than 16 countries have done by joining ECOWAS, which even has a military defence arrangement now . . .

Then there is the CEAO, which, when it met recently in Dakar, also signed a defence arrangement to cover the member countries. Even the ten countries of the EEC, each of them very powerful and large countries, could find it necessary to have a defence arrangement, not bothering about whether there is loss of sovereignty.

My friend, so you want Africa to remain divided in its own tiny cells? The Gambia is, I don't know how many times, smaller than one city in Germany, and they expect us to have our own small Field Force here, a small army in Guinea-Bissau, another small army elsewhere, and whenever we come together for our mutual benefit then: "Aha, loss of sovereignty, etc"? With that attitude we will never get anywhere.

The founding fathers of the OAU had a different conception for the whole of Africa: if possible let the 50 nations come together to form a Federation which could go some way to matching the United States of America, the United States of Europe (under the EEC, that is what they have there in some way). We know we are still lagging behind, and our media do not help.

Q: The next Presidential and legislative elections will be held under the State of Emergency. How can opposition parties campaign and what room is there for normal public debate?

A: Here we have to realise that our Constitution allows a maximum life of Parliament of five years. If we say "well, there's been a *coup* attempt, there is a state of emergency, let us postpone the elections", there will be an outcry from the

media, from the opposition, from everybody; "Oh, they want to prolong their life, they know they don't stand a chance". In that dilemma we have to respect our Constitution and hold the elections, there is a State of Emergency, we cannot help that. No sensible person will tell us to lift the emergency. Even if the whole world said so too, we would not heed them. It is absolutely essential that the State of Emergency should continue until circumstances permit it to be lifted.

But we can make provisions to permit campaigning for both the opposition and governing parties. The same conditions for the opposition will apply to the governing party. When we dissolve Parliament we shall decide on a reasonable period. During which some amendments could be made to the emergency regulations — which must remain in force — to permit reasonable campaigning for the elections.

Q: Will it be one month, two months?

A: Something like that. I think a month must be the very minimum. Something reasonable to allow parties to move around with their point of view.

Q: As a result of the Confederation Senegal has extreme influence in domestic Gambian politics. Do you consider the fact that your personal position is assured only to the extent that you make no radical departure from the present *status quo*?

A: I don't know what is meant by the present *status quo*.

Q: Meaning the political agreement to have the Confederation. From July 30, you temporarily had no state of which you were president, from then on you were primarily responsible as Chief Executive for bringing The Gambia into ever closer association with Senegal. Do you agree with any suggestion that your position would be in jeopardy if you went against any of the agreements so far made?

A: Well, that is implying that the agreement was forced on us by Senegal. Is that the implication?

Q: Yes.

A: Well, that is wrong, completely wrong. It is not true. It was not forced on us. I had many options. You were saying I was for a while without a State or something. That is a matter of opinion because at no stage did these *coup* leaders have complete control of this country. There were loyalist troops who defended Banjul until the Senegalese arrived. It depends on the point of view.

I had many options open to me from July 30. I could have stayed abroad. The *coup*

leaders were telling me: "Your family is in our hands, if you like we ask you to stay away, we send you your family, you go quietly." I could have chosen that. But I did not. I felt I am the leader of a legally-constituted government voted in by the vast majority of this country. I had my responsibilities. I came. I invoked an agreement made sixteen years back, and, the forces came on the strength of that. It does not mean that because your allies have defended you therefore you forfeit your sovereignty. This was not forced on us. Well before this we were working towards close association with Senegal. I have said that at best the situation has accelerated, it has focused the problems. It was in the best interests of the nation to do something. Twice within a year, we have had people being subverted, with outside influence, to disturb the peace of this country. The first was in October, 1980. I have great responsibility in The Gambia because as Head of the Government, I have to act in the best interests of the country.

This Confederal agreement is something that I think is vital to the interests of the people of this country, to enter into an arrangement with Senegal, or any other country, which will better secure the security of this country, which I think is most vital. This Confederal agreement provides that in the best form I can think of. That alone would happen not because I was forced into anything by Senegal but because, in the best interests of the Gambian people, I took the initiative. I proposed Confederation on August 19 when I was in Dakar.

Q: In the event of a new Gambian President who objects completely to the terms of the Confederation, or a new Senegalese President who has such objections, how do you see the future of the Confederation?

A: That is one reason why this agreement is a Confederation. In a Federation, any government who wants to pull out would be committing a secession. The central government would not permit this and it could lead to civil war. But this is a Confederation and there is provision for any future Gambian, or Senegalese, government to review the situation if they feel like it. The review clause permits either government to review the agreements. In a Federation, any member wanting to pull out can legitimately be forced to stay by the central government, if need be.

**Q:** Are there any plans for a merger or closer collaboration between the People's Progressive Party of The Gambia and the Parti Socialiste of Senegal?

**A:** For a long time, these two parties have been co-operating at various levels. Since then, of course, co-operation has intensified and we have formed a joint committee which will meet and consider forms of effective collaboration. Whether these two parties will merge or anything is hypothetical. But we intend to intensify collaboration that has been going on for some time.

**Q:** The Gambian economy is facing growing difficulties. Economic and monetary union will have the effect of raising general price levels, particularly those of petroleum products and basic consumer goods. Given its dependence on external support for its budgets, how is The Gambia going to bear the burden of increased recurrent expenditure and the prospect of accelerated inflation?

**A:** The Gambian government is facing difficulties, and I'm sure we are not unique in this. Whether the economic and monetary union with Senegal will result in the raising of price levels and the rest is hypothetical. These areas will be covered by protocols. Actually, since soon after independence, the recurrent budget of The Gambia has been self-supporting. What we have had from outside sources is support for development budgets.

**Q:** Should there be numerous death sentences as a result of treason trials, do you consider the social impact of numerous executions on this small society when your powers of clemency come into play?

**A:** Again, this is a hypothetical question in a very sensitive area. I cannot answer this. We have to wait and see what happens when the time comes. But I would simply want to remind you that the people being tried now are people who were engaged in something that was not child's play. It resulted in the deaths of 500 people, and the terrorisation of people, wanton destruction of property, improper imprisonment of men, women and babies, under appalling conditions. What they have done is not child's play. They have caused the deaths of 500 people, and we have to consider these things when the time comes. What will happen to those who are found guilty is something on which I would not like to express an opinion at this stage.

**Q:** You have answered one side of the question in a most tactful way given the circumstances, but I'm not sure you have

answered as completely on the social impact and how serious that might be.

**A:** I would invite you to consider the question in the reverse way: how serious would be the social impact of not punishing these people? You have to consider this also. What would people think if the people who caused these very grave things — 'some people had their relatives, their breadwinners, their children, killed in cold blood. Some were terrorised, imprisoned in their homes, they have seen their wives being raped, their property being wantonly destroyed by their neighbours who are suddenly in possession of firearms, and who terrorise them — what would be the social impact if these people were spared, if those found guilty were not punished?

That is the other side of the question and that is why I cannot answer at this stage. You would need a sociologist to study what has been the social impact of these 500 deaths, the looting, torture and illegal imprisonment, and also to study the social impact of sending to the gallows those who have been found guilty, and the social impact of not punishing such people.

**Q:** When do you think the State of Emergency will end, and what changes in the present social, political and military situation will permit the emergency to end?

**A:** It is difficult for me to answer, once again. This is looking into the future and we have to see how things develop.

**Q:** But looking at the present, can you say what will have to calm down in the security situation for the emergency to be lifted? What is the government worried about now that you cannot lift the emergency? Do you not feel secure?

**A:** It's not a question of not feeling secure. It is a question of the situation that has arisen from the events of July 30, and its aftermath, which necessitates the imposition of a State of Emergency. These are all Constitutional provisions for the better administration of the country.

**Q:** *Coups d'etat*, successful or not, are usually justified by their makers as a response to the "corruption and mismanagement" of the previous government. The few and fragile African democracies have yet to see an incumbent government voted out of office without grave repercussion —

an example of this is Sierra Leone in 1967. Governments are certainly not always right. Are *coup*-makers always wrong?

**A:** I think African journalists should consider very carefully this impression given that any government which stays in for too

long is bad and that there should be frequent changes of government. Maybe what you are thinking of is Britain and America where they have long practice in the democratic process with long-established institutions running smoothly. They tend to change governments every so often without any instability.

Do we think really that we should apply these principles to what you call the "few and fragile African democracies"? Well, I have encountered this view and I see it reflected in your question: that it is wrong for a government to stay in for long, even if it is democratic and freely supported by the people of the country. I think this is something to make up our minds about.

As I see my duty to this country, I don't think I could say that "I've been around for . . . ten years, and therefore I go". My people will not let me go. What should be my position? Should I say: "Oh, no, no, no. This is a democracy, there should be a change, let somebody else come in"? We should not follow blindly what other countries have done when the circumstances were different. They have been pioneers in parliamentary democracy for many years and they change their governments but have their sovereign. Here in Africa, the leader of the government is also the Head of State. The people may want change but they also want continuity.

I think I find African journalists a bit embarrassed about this aspect. They say: "Oh, yes, your government is democratic but you have been in for too long". Well, in my own view, so long as a government is democratic, upholds freedom of speech and freedom of association, and that elections are free and fair, I do not see that one should set a limit and say "You should go, you have been here for too long".

It's for the people to decide. If I wanted to go now I'm sure my people would say "we want you to stand". What should I say under the circumstances, that in Britain they change every five years so I should go? I would be failing in my duties. If I feel that my people still want me, and that if I go to the polls and stand in a free and fair election I will win, and that I feel I still have something to contribute, this should not be held against me or against anybody else in a similar situation.

Of course, if a government is not democratic, if it doesn't allow free expression, or free and fair elections, then it is holding power unconstitutionally. That is a different situation altogether.

**Q:** Would that justify taking power unconstitutionally?

**A:** If a government is unconstitutional and so on? That is up to the people of that country to decide. In my view it should be up to the people of that country to decide to try to change their government constitutionally. If they cannot do so because of oppression and repression, again, the matter is up to them.

## STATISTICS DIVISION PUBLISHES REFERENCE WORK

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ONE of the more interesting official publications now on sale at the National Bookshop in Victoria is a Statistical Abstract for 1980, a valuable reference in figures on how the Republic entered the eighth decade of the 20th century economically and socially.

Prepared by the Statistics Division and priced R50, the document's wealth of information on Seychelles includes annual trade reports, the country's financial standing and economic performance over the past five years or so, migration and tourism statistics, revisions of the census and population projections, surveys of agriculture and household expenditure and many other data.

### IMMENSE PROGRESS

As mentioned, the economic and social progress of the nation are traced, in many spheres, right back to

1976, the year of Independence, and show clearly the immense progress of the nation since then and since 1977, the year of which the Seychellois started out on the road of socialist revolution.

For example, the gross domestic product in 1980 was valued at R574.6 million compared to R345.5 million in 1976. As for the balance of payments, the net current and capital account stood at R24 million. In 1979 it was a little less at R23.4 million while in 1976 it was R17.9 million.

The greatest improvement in this sphere was in the net capital account which shot up from R47. million in 1976 to R110.5 million four years later. The Government's capital share here stood at R89.7 million. In 1976 it was a mere R3.5 million.

### SOCIAL SERVICES No.1

Looking at recurrent expenditure by function, R90 million was spent on social services for the people in 1980, more than three times the R28.2 million in 1976.

While R7.9 million was spent on economic services in 1976, by 1980 the amount had risen to R31 million.

Of these economic services, the funds spent on agriculture and land use, a sphere so crucial to the country's battle for self reliance, nearly trebled from R7 million in 1976 R20.3 million in 1980. As for economic development and housing, the sum in 1976 was so insignificant as not to be mentioned while four years later R6.7 million was being spent in this sphere.

Of the country's exports, the majority were in the category of inedible crude materials led by copra, with guano a distant second. The second

largest category was food and live animals with frozen fish topping the list, a clear indication of the importance of the fishing industry.

In the labour sector, there were 17,550 people employed in 1980, 10,038 in the private sector and 7,512 in the public. The greatest number of workers were to be found in the social services followed by transport and communications, hotels and public administration in that order.

The average monthly earning of Government workers was R1,837, higher than that of the private sector by R 395. This made the national average R1,606. In 1979 this average was R1,384 and in 1976, R723

The statistics go on, covering schools, medical services, crime and so on — all in all as detailed a guide to the efforts, difficulties and triumphs of the Seychellois in their struggle for prosperity as one could wish for.

## SAP

CSO: 4700/606

## COOPERATION AVENUES WITH CUBA EXPLORED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**F**OLLOWING a successful mission to investigate cooperation avenues with Cuba, Seychelles is proving to be playing a positive role in the development of South-South cooperation that may turn the Third World countries into stronger partners with the industrialised North.

After returning from the mission, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs who led a delegation to Havana, said there had to be better understanding in the Third World and that would make it easier to negotiate and cooperate with the North. He added that the developing countries had the will to help each other.

The visit to Cuba by Mr. Bonnelame's delegation, which also comprised officials from the health, educa-

tion, agriculture and construction sectors, was to see what that country could offer in terms of cooperation and what Seychelles could take from there. "We have realised, Mr. Bonnelame said, that to have a solid cooperation, the countries helping each other must know their partners well".

The delegation had seen for example that Cuba possessed favourable conditions for Seychellois students to receive training assistance—in fact there are already a few students from Seychelles studying in that Caribbean island and they have expressed satisfaction at the level of training they are receiving. On this they wish to reassure their parents that they are being well looked after.

In agriculture, the delegation found that Cuba's food research programme followed

the same line as that of Seychelles. Our country wishes to know more about Cuba's achievements in food production in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

Mr. Bonnelame and his delegation came back with the impression that every member of the Cuban society is a motivated person who knows what he wants, where his country is going and how much effort he has to put in to better his life and that of his people.

## INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Discussions in Havana between the Seychellois and Cuban delegations also centred on major international problems with reference particularly to Africa. Mr. Bonnelame has remarked a trend at present that progressive African countries are taking a lesser stand on international matters and that, he said.

was a cause for concern. He has blamed this not on differences of policies but because there is less coordination among the progressive states which, he said, must get together and prepare a common strategy to tackle the present international problems.

### **MERCENARY AGGRESSION**

The mission to Cuba was also serving to inform countries of the region of the situation in the country following the November 25 mercenary aggression against Seychelles — a criminal action

that has strengthened the solidarity our country enjoys with its friends. In a 75-minute press conference just before leaving Cuba, Mr. Bonnelame answered questions from journalists representing countries of the region and explained to them how the hired killers were employed by reactionaries and, with South African support, were trying to topple the established government of President René.

**SAP**

CSO: 4700/606

## PLANNING OF REVOLUTIONARY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM UNDERWAY

Victoria NATION in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**N**EXT WEEK should see serious work start on a research and planning project that will add impetus to the agricultural revolution called for by President René last year.

With the co-operation of an adviser from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, officials from the Ministries of Planning and Development and of Agriculture, and from such agricultural parastatals as Sadeco, IDC, and Seycom, will start drawing up the country's first national agriculture plan.

It is still too early to say exactly what the plan will look like, but the idea is to assemble all existing information and statistics on the history and performance of the Seychellois agricultural sector and, from this, to chart a course for Seychelles' agricultural revolution.

"The plan is aimed at ma-

king people think seriously about the problems and challenges of agriculture in this country," explained an official of the Ministry of Planning and Development, "and at clearly spelling out the objectives."

These, he added, would take into consideration the roles of such parastatals as the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company, the Islands Development Company, the Seychelles National Agro-Industries Limited, as well as the Government.

In the foreword to the 1981-1985 National Development Plan released last year, President Albert René wrote of sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution in Seychelles. "From now on we plan to devote increasing human, technical and financial resources to raising the level of food production in this country," he wrote.

Mr. René continued: "We must launch an agricultural revolution with the aim of ensuring that the Seychelles achieves a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production. The task in front of us is an arduous one it is for this reason that we must plan our efforts in such a way that can achieve results."

Thus the national agriculture plan, which should be finished by this June, will be more detailed than the agriculture section in the National Development Plan which merely defines projects briefly.

While the National Development Plan did not mention the agriculture plan, President René did so in his budget address last December 28.

The Head of State explained that it would ascertain the amount of land required to achieve the necessary output to meet the objectives of self-sufficiency.

"The plan", said Mr. René, "will review all agricultural land that is available in Seychelles and will allot that which is not being utilised on leases to the various organisations and individuals who will farm them".

The President then stressed that the Government had no intention of giving people valuable agricultural land just to squat on it. The Government, he said, would make every endeavour, not only to make the land available, but to make know-how available to farmers as to the market for products, the type of products that the market would absorb, the ways to conserve the soil and to help in obtaining water for growing.

As soon as the Government had finalised the plan it would be issued as a published statement so that everyone concerned would know what role he had to play, President René said.

**SAP**

CSO: 4700/606

## BRIEFS

DPRY AMBASSADOR--The Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen to Seychelles, Mr. Akoosh, called on President France Albert Rene yesterday morning at State House. On Monday, the ambassador was at National House where he met the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, after earlier meeting the Principal Secretary, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame. Mr. Akoosh continues his ministerial visit today when he will be received by the Minister for Youth and Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis. The ambassador's sojourn is in one way serving to reassure his country's solidarity with Seychelles following the November 25 mercenary aggression. The "Indian Ocean Zone of Peace" proposal became one of the topics of discussions the ambassador had with Seychellois leaders. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 1]

CREOLE TEACHING--Over 60 Primary One teachers and some reserves who have just followed a six weeks' Creole course will be presented with certificates tomorrow morning at the Teachers' Training College, Mont Fleuri, before the opening of an exhibition featuring the work they have covered during that period. The course started towards the end of the last term of 1981 and during these six weeks the participants have been taught all aspects of the Creole language. The exhibition itself will give an idea of what the teachers have learnt and it will feature such items as teaching guides for teachers, books for children, graphics, leaflets etc. all in Creole. All those interested, especially school teachers, are invited to view the exhibition which will run until 4 p.m. the same day. During the first week of the holidays, headteachers, deputies and Section heads from schools all over the Republic also attended a seminar on the Creole language.--SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/606

PRESIDENT TO STEP DOWN; YOUNG SUCCESSOR SOUGHT

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 30-32

[Article by Nicolas Mensah: "Following Senghor's Example, Siaka Stevens Is Leaving!"]

[Text] Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone: "The nation needs a young, vigorous man" to lead it to economic and political development, while remaining unified under the banner of the APC" [All People's Congress].

As if in response to the wishes of his political adversaries to see him leave the presidency, Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens has stated that he will leave office as chief of state before the 1982 general elections.

At the party's annual convention in Freetown, he told the "barons" of the All People's Congress that the country now needs someone young to handle affairs of state. In order to manifest his desire to change the country's administration and make way for the younger generation, President Stevens, reelected by the party congress as general secretary and president of the APC for life, named an 11-member committee to manage affairs.

Supporter of Single Party

How is this action of President Stevens to be explained? Does he have reason to believe that he no longer inspires confidence in those he leads? It is quite true that, as in the case of numerous African leaders, things have not been easy for him since he took office as president 13 years ago. His efforts to unify a country torn by internal conflicts, both civilian and military, could be considered positive in a sense, if one accepts the idea of the single party.

At the most recent party congress, he did not deviate an inch from his original way of insisting on the country's need to continue under the APC, the party of unity. It was he who said that "Sierra Leone is too small a country to afford the luxury of a multiparty system. The APC needs the efforts of everyone in its march toward the development of the congress of all peoples." He continued: "The country cannot tolerate a pluralism of parties in the face of economic inconsistencies." This is President Stevens' opinion, not only about his own country, but about the rest of Africa as well. Questioned in Freetown about the intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia, he told newsmen: "The events in Gambia made me think of a number of statements by Nkrumah a few years before his

death, defending the idea of a United States of Africa. I am happy to see that President Jawara is meditating along those lines.

"We should learn how to take advantage of the experiences of the superpowers. Go to the Soviet Union and you will see people of different nationalities.

"In our countries, which are smaller, we should think about how to unite. I do not know whether we should imitate what the British tried to institute here as the West African Border Force and the West African Monetary Union (UMOA). Moreover, I believe that West Africa is headed in that direction. However, we should first begin by reconciling enemy factions within our different countries."

President Stevens hopes that after he is gone, the country will continue to remain united under the APC.

### Social Malaise

He let it be understood that "the nation needs a young, vigorous man" to lead it to economic and political development. Whom does President Stevens have in mind when he speaks about that young man?

The most recent events in the country may have served as a warning, when the Labor Congress of Sierra Leone told the government of its intention to call an active strike by its 250,000 members against the higher cost of living in a country where a 100-kilogram bag of rice cost 17,000 CFA francs. For the government, this meant that it was losing control of prices at the same time it was imposing more hardships on the people to make up for other shortages.

For the Labor Congress, the problems of the country's economy are not so much found in the government as such as they are in the poor economic policy that has heaped privations on an impoverished people. The idea may seem bizarre now that after the strike, the president has decided to leave the scene.

In order not to arouse the public's passion on behalf of the members and leaders of the trade unions now imprisoned, the government proceeded to carry out a rigorous reduction in prices for commodities by allocating government funds for standardization, which for observers constitutes a victory for the Labor Union, for the strike was the cause of this general reduction in prices on basic commodities. By way of example, one bag of St Louis sugar that cost 550 CFA francs before the strike now costs 250. A bag of onions costing between 18 and 24 leones (6,650 CFA francs) is now 11.5 leones (3,100 CFA francs). A bag of potatoes has gone from 35 to 12 leones (9,800 to 3,300 CFA francs), and the prices of meat, rice, tomatoes, baby food and many other products have dropped considerably.

Suma Musa, director of the Marketing Board of Sierra Leone, which has a monopoly over the purchase and distribution of rice in the country, was not happy about these developments. In fact, the drop in the price of rice from 60 to 24 leones will require huge subsidies. He complains of the fact that the government will now have to subsidize rice consumption in the country until June 1982, when it does not have the means to do so and when there are reasons to doubt the effectiveness of the system of control. Furthermore, this situation has caused problems with prices to local producers. If one offered the Sierra Leonean farmers a

reasonable price -- let us say 12 leones a bushel -- then one would have to ask 32 on the market. If price controls keep it at 24 leones, the government will have to pay subsidies to local producers.

It will be noted in passing that the end of the rice subsidy is one of the conditions imposed by the IMF (International Monetary Fund) before the granting of the 1980-1981 loan.

To celebrate the victory of the Labor Union over the government, the opposition newspaper THE TABLET of 19 August 1981 wrote: "Never again will the people of this country passively watch a tiny group of men who are the temporary members of the so-called 'government' destroy the nation." Dr Stevens' government understood this very clearly when the workers courageously demonstrated to remind the sated, self-satisfied authority of the negligence and privations that are now common in a country once considered rich. When a worker discovers that his pitiful situation is the result of poor management, he begins by uniting with other workers in a political force because it is the only way to stand up to authority.

The newspaper called on the people to stand firm and reject anything they deemed not in the country's interest, "in order to get rid of the most corrupt government ever seen."

#### Repression

In Sierra Leone, arrests and weapons searches serve as excuses to put down discontent. Quite recently, President Stevens' driver was questioned by police after the discovery of weapons and munitions at the palace. Fifteen persons, including students from the Makeni Training College, were imprisoned and 51 years in sentences were handed down for seditious conduct. The real reason was that during a visit by President Stevens to Makeni (northwestern region of the country) to explain the detention of 127 trade union leaders and members, a hostile crowd violently protested his presence, breaking windows and looting shops.

Stevens' authority and the excessive use of repression against his opponents have always been manifest. He organized a riot squad from the party instructed to fire on strikers in Freetown, which recently resulted in three deaths. The police could do nothing about the men who, from their white Datsuns with no license plates, fired on the demonstrators. Later, a few of these same cars were parked at the general headquarters of the APC.

#### Bangura Affair

Before welcoming the OAU Summit Conference to Freetown in 1980, the governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone at the time, Sam Bangura, had a great deal of difficulty convincing the president to lift the government order banning the export of foreign exchange. Relations between the two men further deteriorated after the discovery of a financial scandal implicating high government officials. The governor wanted to make the facts public. A few days later, Bangura was found strangled in his home. Rumors circulated concerning the near certain implication of high officials in the affair. The results of the investigation demanded by the president have never been made public.

The president named the commanding officer of the Sierra Leonean Armed Forces, General Momoh, to Parliament. In offering the army this position in Parliament, he thought he had found a strategy facilitating control of the APC over the army.

Moreover, the armed forces are full of APC cadres instructed to keep watch over their officer colleagues. As for the president's security service, the man on the street calls it "a band of crooks and hoods." Actually, this service (LSD) is sadly famous for its brutality, especially in the interior, where several political opponents have been assassinated.

#### Remote Control President?

Judged on the country's economic and political situation, President Stevens admits that he has made "a number of mistakes" in the past that it is useless to cry over. Rather, what needs to be done is to "put a new man at the head of state who will be advised by others with experience." The Sierra Leoneans did not accept this statement calmly. "Will the old president have remote control over the new one?" These are a few of the questions disturbing the Sierra Leonean people. The voters have no ideas about who will be their future president. The three men closest to the president are old, weak bureaucrats that cannot be mistaken for the type of energetic president of whom Stevens speaks!

S. Koroma, first vice president, has been near physical death since his accident in 1976. The second vice president, Camara Taylor, has no voter support and we know that the third vice president, the young S. Mustapha, is in constant conflict with the first two over the government's policy, although he does have solid election support. His entry into Parliament was possible because for everyone, he enjoyed the favors of President Stevens.

During the February elections, even if fair play is guaranteed ahead of time, one wonders whether President Stevens would accept someone who might rise up against him later. And in order for the new president to have the support and favor of the Sierra Leonean people, he would have to respond to the wishes of the people to see many high officials and a number of ministers prosecuted for corruption out of office. However, nothing has been said concerning the solution for arriving at a healthier administration in the country.

Furthermore, the president's departure would require the advent of a committed, patriotic successor. Otherwise, the confrontation with opposition groups in exile, such as the SLPP (party of the late Sir Milton Margai, formerly in power but banned by Stevens), could have painful consequences.

The retiring president has offered the Sierra Leonean people what they truly wanted. In February 1982, in going to elect their representatives and their president, they will be able to exercise their free choice.

11,464

CSO: 4719/434

## 'EXTRAORDINARY' ELECTION LAWS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 147-149

[Text]

GENERAL ELECTIONS in Sierra Leone are now generally expected in April and not February, as previously forecast. They will be the first under the One-party Constitution of 1978. If this were the only new element of the elections, they would have been unexceptional. Not only are all parliamentary elections conducted under the supervision of the Electoral Commission but the ground rules under which they are held are well-established and commonplace. They are also known to all the participants; at any rate they are all presumed to know what they are. Indeed these ground rules have been applied by the Commission, in varying degrees, to all Parliamentary elections since independence in 1961.

However, there are now new, as yet untested, ancillary features to the electoral laws of Sierra Leone. These features are as much unfamiliar to the political aspirants themselves as they are unknown to the entire electorate. They are also, in many respects, as extraordinary in character as they are trouble-packed for their operators. Unless judiciously and fairly applied, they promise to make the entire electoral process vulnerable to the most serious objections. It may be that the new features are the inevitable concomitant of one-partyism but the lessons and pits they create are so bewildering as to cast a slur on the outcome of the whole elections if applied with undue haste.

These new features relate to the party primary elections provided for under Section 38 of the 1978 Constitution, and sections 9 and 18 of the Party Constitution.

They are the new enactments which provide for preliminary elections to the holding of parliamentary elections — in other words, the process by which candidates for parliamentary elections are to be selected.

Briefly, they provide that:

- (i) The Central Committee shall conduct **and supervise the primary elections and shall determine the time and place of the elections;**
- (ii) A candidate for primary election must be a person who is qualified for election to Parliament and is not otherwise disqualified by law, and he must be a registered and paid-up party member and a registered elector;
- (iii) His nomination must be supported by three persons who are also registered paid-up party members and registered electors of the constituency in which he seeks election;
- (iv) He must be elected by an electoral college called the Constituency Executive itself elected by the Constituency Branch and consisting of 21 to 55 members who themselves should be registered voters and registered paid-up members of the party;
- (v) Three candidates with the greatest number of votes are elected to go forward as candidates to the parliamentary elections unless any of them is disapproved by the Central Committee on the ground that his nomination "would be inimical to the interests of the State" in which case the person with the next highest vote after the three shall become qualified for nomination to the parliamentary elections;

- (vi) Each candidate for primary election must pay a non-refundable deposit of Le 200;
- (vii) A Returning Officer, to be appointed by the Central Committee, shall receive nominations for the primary elections;
- (viii) The Returning Officer shall assign a symbol to each candidate for primary election on the delivery of his nomination paper; and
- (ix) Voting by the Constituency Executive is by secret ballot.

So far so good. For the primary elections the supervisory machinery is the Central Committee of the All People's Congress, whereas for the parliamentary elections it is the Electoral Commission. Moreover, the electorate is different from, and much smaller than, the electorate in the parliamentary elections. But by far the greatest difference is that whereas the ground rules for the parliamentary elections are certain, those for the primary elections are less so. In a sense, the primary election is like a beauty contest in which the contestants are eliminated until the winners — in this case the three "richest" — are finally chosen.

As we have seen, the members of the constituency executive hold the key to this elimination contest, and there can be no doubt that they carry a very heavy burden. The National Constitution, however, did not specify who they are, how they are to be elected or indeed the procedure they should follow in selecting the three parliamentary candidates — all important questions indeed.

There was a time, not too long ago, when the view was strongly canvassed by sitting MPs, that in the absence of any clear directives in the National Constitution, they, the MPs, had a "right" to select the members of the constituency executive. How more self-serving can they get? They were apparently prepared to disregard totally the elementary rule of natural justice that no man should be a judge in his own cause. How could such a proposal have generated an atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections as promised by the President?

It would have guaranteed two things at least: the swamping of the executive by the MP's hand-picked faithfuls, who would then have ensured the elimination of any strong and credible aspirant; and secondly utter chaos and widespread violence throughout the country inviting the declaration of a state of emergency and the

indefinite postponement of the elections. If only for averting these dangers, the party leadership and Congress are to be congratulated for rejecting the pretensions — for this was what their claim really was — of the sitting MPs.

In the coming weeks it is expected that constituency executives might be established throughout the country in the run up to the elections. But this would only be the beginning of problems for the Central Committee. Regardless of what MPs may claim, there are as yet no established Constituency Executives anywhere; nor has there been any membership drive by the Party throughout the country to establish the branches which elect these executives. At best, membership of the party has been haphazard. This is inevitable because the One-party Constitution did not create a contracting-out system of membership but rather one which invites people to contract in, so to speak. A person must consciously join the Party; he is not compelled to do so. Since 1978 no meaningful determined efforts have been made to educate and persuade the people to join the party. This has yet to be done, and it cannot realistically be expected to be accomplished before the parliamentary elections in April, still less before the primary elections to be held before that.

With the political atmosphere now so heavily charged, civil servants resigning their posts at random in order to contest the elections, political aspirants publicly declaring their intentions, visits to the constituencies multiplying by the week, and the general electorate believing quite rightly the promise of a free choice of candidates, one is bound to ask how really fair would be the election of the members of the constituency executive, who themselves would bear the heavy responsibility of selecting the three candidates for the parliamentary elections? Sitting MPs — and they have already displayed the propensity — would be alert to swamp the executives with their own faithfuls. It is but natural that their opponents would be just as determined to do likewise. Where then does all this lead to?

One simple hypothetical example might suffice to highlight the farcical nature of the projected exercise. Let us assume that in a constituency there are five aspirants, including the sitting MP, from whom three are to be selected. They know that 55 members are to be elected to the constituency executive. Each decides therefore

to raise the funds necessary to pay the party dues for 55 faithfuls among his supporters, thus qualifying them to vote as well as stand for election to the executive. There are thus 275 persons eligible to vote and stand for election. Let us also assume — and this is a realistic assumption — that for every one of the 55 positions on the executive, there are five candidates, one for each aspirant. The result must surely be that each of the five candidates will receive only the votes of the 55 persons handpicked by the candidate of his choice — in other words he will receive 55 votes in favour and 220 votes against. Repeat this for every candidate for every one of the 55 positions on the executive; nothing is surer to produce a non-election than this.

There are probably two ways of breaking the resulting *impasse* but none less undesirable than the other. First, one of the aspiring candidates, if he is rich enough or his sponsors are, should be prepared to pay party dues for more faithfuls than those sponsored by all his opponents combined, and thus ensure that he can outvote his opponents for any of the 55 positions on the executive. Was this what the Party Congress at Mahera intended, namely that only the rich — the *nouveau riche* — should be qualified to rule? It is impossible to imagine that this is truly resonant of the vision of Congress when it adopted the provision for party primary elections. It is a party of the workers, surely, not one of the gentry. What guarantee has the nation that a person who succeeds by this method would not spend the next five years doing the unthinkable to recoup his losses? The disastrous consequences of such a system are too obvious to require further emphasis.

The other method by which the *impasse* could be broken would be by the aspirants concerned forming among themselves the unholyest of electoral alliances. But neither this ensures that the best candidates — in the sense of those best able to "serve" the nation and advance its prosperity — would necessarily go forward to the parliamentary elections. Experience has shown that the weak and less able are usually more ready to find common ground to ally with each other if the result would be to squeeze out a more formidable and credible opponent.

## An alternative

Enough has been said to expose the shortcomings of the new system. What then is the alternative? Few would find

unacceptable the proposition that irrespective of the one-party system, elections should be open to all the citizenry. Equally, few would contradict the need for a political system to have built-in checks and balances — a sort of sieving mechanism which bars the malcontent and the avaricious from the noble vocation of politics which quintessentially means the rendering of genuine service to one's own country. Such mechanisms are indeed employed in all democracies, whether one-party or multi-party. But they are often the product of years of experience and experimentation. In contrast, the sieving mechanism embodied in the party primary election has just been born and therefore needs time to grow firmer, with stronger roots embedded in the deeper awareness and appreciation of the grass roots at the village level; this is all the more necessary since it has to operate in an adversary framework of winners and losers. For now it is like a shadow betwixt the idea and the reality. A people who have not been properly schooled in a new system will be disinclined to receive it; if they are forced to accept it, their acceptance will be apocryphal and it can only be sustained by force; whereas it can easily sustain itself if its acceptance springs freely from knowledge and trust.

Primarily for these reasons, it may be respectfully suggested that the primary elections envisaged by sections 38 of the Constitution should be put in abeyance and revived only after the necessary grass-root education and mobilisation have been completed. In the meantime — particularly for the first election under the One-party Constitution — the Central Committee should invoke the time-honoured institution of consultation with our traditional rulers — the Chiefs — in selecting candidates for the parliamentary elections in each constituency.

This path is based less on the wealth and status of the candidates, more on justice and contract; less on discretion and more on fair and open rules. It will also assuredly promote respect for the institution, reduce to a minimum the growing tendency of challenges between MPs and Chiefs, and inspire the successful MP to maintain an harmonious working relationship with the Chiefs of his constituency, a *conditio sine qua non* for peace, good order, co-operation and accelerated self-reliant development for the constituents they both serve. No worthy MP, or aspiring MP, should have anything to fear from his Chiefs; if he does then he should seriously examine the worthiness of his candidature.

CSO: 4700/608

# ECONOMIC REALITIES REPORTED SQUEEZING UNIVERSITY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 50-51

[Text]

SIERRA LEONE'S economic malaise is taking its toll on the University of Sierra Leone, as was forcefully spelt out in the Vice Chancellor's annual address delivered at the recent degree ceremony.

This year, Vice Chancellor Dr. Arthur Porter said, recognising the chilly financial climate and the need for the utmost economies, the Deans and Heads of Departments had pared their estimates to the bone and had submitted proposals to government, (the university's main source of funds) which called for a subvention of about 11m. leones.

"The feedback", said Dr. Porter, "was that we were going to be given about 9.5m. leones. It would have meant postponement of a number of projects, and maintenance work. The pruning exercise was daunting, but we had braced ourselves for it. Then almost overnight, in the Budget Speech, we learnt that the allocation was to be only 7.5m. leones. 7.5m. leones for the whole year, not 7m. leones each month. The pruning exercise was no longer daunting, it threatened the very life of the plant."

"Mr. Pro-Chancellor and Chairman Sir, we know there were good and substantial reasons for the reduction from what we had been led to believe to expect; we also know that we were not alone in having to face cuts. But we say these things, not to find excuses or to elicit pity, but in the hope that our plea for assistance will be heard."

Dr. Porter spoke of the growth of the university including admission of a record number of 733 new students at the beginning of the 1980/81 academic year, which,

"though welcome", added further strains on the already inadequate facilities.

"There is now insufficient residential accommodation at both constituent colleges, Dr. Porter said, and many students have to stay at home or find accommodation in town or in the villages around Njala — accommodation which is usually less adapted for the needs of a student. Teaching accommodation and laboratory facilities are no longer adequate to meet our needs.

"If I say that the colleges are bursting at the seams, it will be no overstatement. If I also say that without additional funding, we will find our operation less and less efficient and our services grinding slowly to a halt, I will only be testifying to the reality of our situation".

Dr. Porter said that notwithstanding the situation, the university was proud to report what it has been able to accomplish with available resources. Of particular significance, he said, was the increasing involvement of staff in public service and in joint collaborative research with government and other bodies. The university was conscious not only of the need to relate to government to help solve the nation's problems, but also of the need to produce men and women with the skills required by the society and by the world of work.

The Vice Chancellor went on: "A knowledge of science and technology is seen today as a fundamental requirement for all peoples striving to build a future commensurate with their aspirations for a better society. In today's world, it is an inescapable prerequisite for any nation

wishing to safeguard its independence and freedom. Universities must therefore face up to this challenge by devising appropriate curricula and courses which will produce men and women who will be employable in today's world of science and technology."

## Dialogue with business

Dr. Porter appealed to the business community, commercial firms, industries and factories to engage in continuous dialogue with the university about the kind of people they are looking for and the kind of progress that should be offered by the university which will be of direct benefit to them.

"We feel the time has come when the private sector must join forces with the government in a more organised and sustained way in producing the financial support that is required to ensure that needed courses are mounted. Surely, it is not beyond [their] ingenuity to devise arrangements, either through the imposition of a training levy or by assuming the financial responsibility for a course or the necessary library acquisition for that course, for the private sector to identify and make contribution to this institution which trains, and has the potential to train even more extensively, the men and women on whom they rely to fill their managerial and supervisory grades, and who are thus an indispensable factor in the success of their undertakings."

Dr. Porter paid special tribute to Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, the MP for Central I constituency which embraces Fourah Bay College, for his sustained and persistent effort in collecting money for bursaries to students, and for the various other ways through which he has been helping the college.

He was also full of gratitude to Carnegie Corporation of New York which had provided \$150,000 towards the construction of "University House" on Fourah Bay College campus to house the university planning office, the rest of the university secretariat, the Vice Chancellor's office and the Senate Chamber.

In his speech, the Pro-Chancellor of the university, Mr. Abu Kamara, who is also

Attorney General and Minister of Justice, told the new graduates: "The primary objective of higher education in the difficult early years of any new country such as ours is to produce the technical, administrative and professional manpower needed to promote and control all aspects of development. Your services are needed and required by your country.

"If you fail us you will be impeding progress and halting development, and when there is no development we may even find it more difficult, if not impossible, to continue to provide the funding to enable others to follow you and come to the university". In an obvious reference to the discovery of financial malpractices by senior civil servants during the year, Mr. Kamara continued, "I want to impress upon you, our new graduates, the meaning and application of 'trust', for it is the essence of every trust that it must be rendered accountable.

"It is a matter of great concern that a number who had our confidence and trust have betrayed that trust in the world of work after graduating from here. We had looked upon them as our future leaders and had thrust responsibilities on them. Regrettably, by a combination of acts of nonfeasance, feasant and malfeasance, they have shown that our confidence in them was misplaced. But we have not abandoned hope or faith.

"We look to you, our new graduates, to remember the lessons you have learnt while at the university, to go out into the world and to serve your country and your people, to maintain at all times the integrity, the honesty, the dedication expected of you so that your country will be a better place for generations to follow because of the contribution you have made and the standard you have maintained."

## Finance — the major problem

Turning to the university's paramount problem of inadequate financing, Mr. Abu Kamara said: "I wish I could say that that particular problem is just a local problem. It is, as you know, a national problem and an international problem. Given the general monetary instability all over the world,

the future is not going to be easy. There is continuous need for the utmost economy and maximum utilisation of resources . . . I confirm that our government will welcome support from other sources, and I wish to reiterate your call to the private sector and all who require and use our manpower, to make their fitting contribution to the training of that manpower. I would like to assure you Mr. Vice Chancellor, that government will give consideration to the suggestions which have been made to help relieve the situation."

The principal of Fourah Bay College, Dr. Eldred Jones, in his address spoke of the spiralling cost of education and the fact that a growing number of students have to "manage on the most precarious of financial arrangements. This is why we are so grateful when individuals, commercial firms and foreign governments offer us grants which provide some support for the neediest of our students," he said.

Dr. Jones also made a special mention of the efforts of Mr. Akibo-Betts in raising money from various sources for student grants and expressed the hope that others in positions of influence would emulate his example and employ their influence on behalf of the two constituent colleges and the university.

To the new graduates, Dr. Jones said: "I say welcome, not goodbye. Because the day of congregation is often the last we see or hear from them. We hear of them from a distance, or of their professional success, even sometimes of their prosperity, but their colleges and their university seldom benefit from all this. If you do not support your college or your university *who* do you expect to keep it going? So please don't turn your backs on us. You need not be a millionaire to give us significant support — both moral and financial. So welcome, not goodbye."

A total of 383 students who completed their undergraduate studies last June were presented to the Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Abu Kamara to receive various degrees and certificates.

Since February 1977 when the students humiliated their Chancellor, President Siaka Stevens, at congregation at Fourah Bay College campus by demonstrating with placards and calling him names, Dr. Stevens has each year delegated the duty of conferring degrees to the Pro-Chancellor

## 'SQUANDERGATE' CHARGES, WARNINGS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 pp 129-130

[Text]

A circular has been issued by the Ministry of Finance to all other Ministries warning them that it has been decided that it is not yet possible to lift the moratorium on spending on "other charges", which will now continue until at least March 31. This means that the only authorised spending by Ministries and departments will be on salaries, pensions and gratuities, wages, food, fuel mileage allowances and drugs.

In addition Ministries are expected to maintain a 25 per cent reduction in their fuel consumption, at least until March 31.

Travel to international conferences will only be permitted in the most exceptional circumstances and must be authorised by the President. Ministries which might have sent representatives to such meetings must instead request staff from the nearest Sierra Leonean diplomatic mission to the meeting to represent the government and will be responsible for seeing that such staff are properly briefed.

Government receptions are also to be drastically pruned and, like attendance at conferences, must have the prior approval of the President.

All contracts relating to food supplies had to be lodged with the Treasury by the middle of last week, and they must give details of the contractor, his banker, the goods to be supplied and a clear price list so that the Treasury will not need to ask the Ministry to explain details. Similarly all allow-

ance claims should be clear, accurate and promptly paid.

Ministries are also reminded that there is a moratorium on recruiting any new staff; this includes recruiting to fill a vacancy caused by somebody leaving government employment.

Discussing Sierra Leone's current economic position Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance, said that the Ministry is trying to eliminate the slackness that has crept into many government procedures over the years and believes that as a result of the careful investigations which have been conducted over the last two years or so there is now a much greater sense of reality in all government departments (*writes a correspondent*).

He said that in the past there has been some element of extravagance in spending, largely because of what seemed to be an "inability to distinguish between what we need and what we want". He concedes that some of his own investigations, such as uncovering the Vouchergate affair, might have been misunderstood by some people — he stressed that he has tremendous co-operation and support from the President, who at present holds the portfolio of Minister of Finance — but says that "the problem is like malaria, if you want to get rid of it you have to take your mepacrine."

It may have been the slackness in procedures which led to the financial improprieties recently discovered in the Provinces as a

result of which about 100 civil servants have been interdicted. Three Commissions of Enquiry are being set up fully to investigate the irregularities.

Mr. Akibo-Betts believes that the more closely controlled system of government expenditure which is being put into effect will definitely lead to better times for the country though it will probably not be until June, the end of the financial year — by which time a new government should have taken office after the General Election, which he expects to be in April — that the effects will begin to be visible.

He feels that bringing some discipline back into the economy will encourage productive output and will also prepare the country for the self-control that will be needed if oil is discovered. He said that a load of drilling pipes had recently arrived and he takes that as a good sign that the exploration companies still think that there is oil to be found in worthwhile quantities, since the costs of exploration are such that the companies would be unlikely to continue work if they were sure that there was not findable oil.

He said that discipline would most certainly be needed if oil were to be found in large quantities. "We have seen the problems that can follow from sudden oil riches, discipline and good character would be very necessary." Mr. Akibo-Betts would be quite happy if Sierra Leone were to discover

just enough oil to cover its own needs and not become an oil-exporter. That alone would save so much foreign exchange each year that the whole balance-of-payments picture and development outlook would be drastically changed, he said. (He would, of course, be even happier with a big find.)

But that still lies ahead and in the meantime he and the President are determined to streamline the economy, which they believe will itself pay dividends. A proper determination of priorities against the availability of funds will also help to encourage aid donors, Mr. Akibo-Betts believes. He is cautiously optimistic that various development projects will soon begin to have a positive effect; he said that the Magbass sugar project, which is now producing about 6,000 tonnes of sugar and is due to increase this yield, is already making a substantial contribution to meeting the national demand and saving foreign exchange on imports.

For the time being, though, the main task is to restore financial discipline, streamline the economy and, above all, to get everybody to understand "We cannot spend what we do not have."

CSO: 4700/604

## BRIEFS

VICTORY CLAIMS--The Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the 15th (GOROD) division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that heroes from the division attacked a paramilitary base at El Meghet in Bakol region where forces still loyal to the Mogadishu regime were stationed. Our reporter says as usual the heroes of the DFSS razed the paramilitary camp to the ground. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that 20 soldiers were killed and the rest of the paramilitary force based at El Meghet camp fled into the bush for their lives. Our reporter adds that the DFSS forces of the 15th (GOROD) division captured an (LG) type vehicle made in Germany. The DFSS forces also captured quantities of tents, rations, fuel, arms and ammunition. Our reporter adds that in the engagement at El Meghet one DFSS martyr was slightly wounded. [Text] [EA222142 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82]

DEFECTIONS FROM SOMALI FORCES--The Somali masses who have vowed to wage a jihad against the weakening regime of Siad Barre continue to pour into the bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. People from all walks of life are reporting at various camps of the DFSS with terrifying stories about the plight of the Somali masses under the fascist regime of Muhammad Siad Barre. The latest report from our reporter accompanying the 9th general Aynanshe battalion states that Maj Abdullahi Haji Egal, known as (Sahan), an engineer in a heavy artillery unit, and 2d Lt Ismail Ahmad Abdilleh, who is an armoured vehicles and tanks specialist, have defected to the DFSS and vowed to join the holy war against the Mogadishu terror regime led by Siad Barre. [Text] [EA202010 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82]

REBELS REPORT CLASHES--The militia still loyal to the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre made an attempt to engage the ninth battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] which destroyed Bohotleh recently. The attack on the heroic forces of the DFSS by the militia of Siad Barre was bravely repulsed. The militia lost 60 soldiers killed and many others either wounded or captured. Our reporter accompanying the ninth battalion of the DFSS reports that the militia lost all their equipment to the gallant forces of the DFSS. The items captured from the demoralized militia, who do not know why they have to fight, include automatic rifles, large quantities of ammunition and other military hardware. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that the remaining members of the militia took to the bush and are now being hunted down by the intrepid forces of the DFSS. In another engagement in the northwestern area the DFSS forces captured a vehicle carrying militia still loyal to the Mogadishu regime, killing all those on board. More reports on the fighting between the gallant forces of the DFSS and the faltering Mogadishu regime will be released later. [Excerpt] [EA212044 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82]

TOGO

#### BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Togo and the German Democratic Republic have signed a trade agreement in Lome. This agreement, the first of its kind between the two countries, is going to enable Togo and GDR to exchange their products from now on: phosphates, iron, cotton, cacao and oil for Togo and machine tools and manufactured items for the GDR. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

CSO: 4719/429

REFUGEES ISSUED WARNING, REPRIMAND

Obote Speech

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu, editor in chief]

[Excerpt] [At a gathering on 10 January in Kamuli] President A. Milton Obote said the government had tried to show the people of Uganda the difference between the government of the gun and an elected government. He said although in Kamuli all the seats were won by the Democratic Party "we did not order the UPC to go to the bush."

In other areas people say that because they were defeated they must go to the bush. The President assured Ugandans:

"The government is strong. We shall also go to the bush. I invite my brothers to come home. If they want to stay in the bush without causing any trouble to any Ugandan, I will not force them to come home. But if they want to stay in the bush so that they come to destroy homes, to plant landmines--we shall flush them out of that bush for the sake of peace-loving Ugandans. We shall go there to disarm them."

Dr Obote said the Constitution was clear on the question of human rights which states that every citizen of this country has a right to life. It was the duty of the government to go to the bush to stop those in the bush from destroying me.

The President explained that another reason why the government would go to the bush was that in some places some people had been forced to be refugees in their own country. We shall not allow any Ugandan to be a refugee in his own land.

He reiterated his appeal to those living abroad to come home. "Some Ugandans," the President said, "went abroad. [line(s) omitted] who was threatening them. There is now no reason why Ugandans should be refugees."

The President said "ten years ago we had many refugees from Rwanda and the Sudan. But some of them are trying to abuse our hospitality."

Dr Obote said although our laws say that non-Ugandans are not allowed to vote some Rwandese who are refugees in this country voted in the last general elections.

"I warned them when I was in Mbarara. Reports indicate that some of them have gone to the bush. A non-Ugandan going to a Ugandan bush to disturb Ugandans!

"A visitor who does that is inviting himself to be sent away."

He recalled that some men in the Amin army were non-Ugandans. "A foreigner will go to kill Ugandans because he has no relation with the people."

#### Urged To Obey Law

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Refugees Are Not Above the Law"]

[Text] It is true that most of the atrocities during Amin's era were committed by refugees--that is non-Ugandans. At the same time, contrary to the law of the land, there is evidence that many refugees voted in the December 1980 general elections. But worse than that, some refugees have been found to flirt with terrorists in Luwero district and are responsible for the prevailing unrest there.

Refugees are allowed in any country, purely on humanitarian grounds. They are expected to respect and value the hospitality extended to them. The point, of course, is not that they should live on their toes being conscious of their foreignness. But common sense dictates that they are supposed to be law-abiding and to keep their hands off our national matters.

Whereas crime is a very individual thing, we do not want to believe that their status as refugees contributes to their crime-proneness. We do not ask them to have allegiance to our nation or anybody. Of course we know that the sudden break in their cultural and national ties makes them lose some basic values and national trust in goodness. But this is no reason for them to commit crime. In any case criminal acts by refugees are taken more severely because as foreigners they are supposed to be more cautious and grateful.

Refugees in this country have been given good treatment and equal opportunities in education and employment. Many have been absorbed in different administrative and economic sectors where they are contributing to nation building. But the sad part is that some refugees have proved a liability to this nation. Ugandans cannot, and will not, stay put if they are expected to continue shouldering the responsibility of caring for these ungrateful people. If refugees continue to be a pain in the neck for Ugandans, it will be chewing a cud of foolishness if we do not withdraw our hospitality. However, this is a situation which can be avoided by refugees being more law-abiding and appreciative of our hospitality.

It is more serious when we know that refugees committed odious atrocities on Ugandans during the Amin regime. Why should people who have known human injustice and persecution turn a blind eye to the very injustice they fled? Is this not a travesty of the most basic roots of human conscience let alone being a naked abuse of our hospitality?

Our hospitality, patience and goodwill have been overtaxed by the very people we have cared for, given fertile land and fed. If refugees, particularly those from Rwanda, do not reciprocate our hospitality by being law-abiding, in the name of peace and progress, Ugandans may ask their government to build camps for them so that their dirty activities can easily be monitored. Alternatively we shall tell them to go after all have we not, more than anyone else kept them long enough?

CSO: 4700/614

WAIBALE ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHANGING TO UPC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu, editor in chief]

[Excerpt] Kamuli, Sunday--The Opposition Democratic Party (DP) faced a grimmer future here yesterday when its Deputy Secretary General, Mr Alex Waibale, crossed to the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC).

Mr Waibale was released from prison on the new year eve after the President exercised his prerogative of mercy.

Announcing his decision in this small town, Mr Waibale, amid thunderous cheers said: "I have found this to be a mammoth crowd in the history of Kamuli. Busoga is known historically to take one course at a time."

Addressing himself to the President, he said: "Last week I had a shock when I had just returned from prison after you exercised your prerogative of mercy. Your action and reaction proved that you are not only great but thank God you could have been born great."

Mr Waibale told the jubilant crowd that he thought he saw something wrong happen in Jinja when six members of parliament decided to join the UPC and added:

"I saw my chief whip being whipped to the other side. He later confessed that he saw a ghost. The reasons my colleagues gave me were that they decided to cross over to the UPC because they love the DP less and their country more so they must be part and parcel in the struggle for peace, unity and progress for this country."

Mr Waibale said that on Wednesday he attended a DP Parliamentary group meeting. He was there with Prof Yoweri Kyesimira and what surprised us is that we arrived at the meeting when a document had already been circulated about our friends who had been "abducted."

He said the document was critical that the MPs who had decided to cross over had done so without consultation.

"If I decide in a few moment's time I will have made wide consultations both on earth and in heaven and may be with my ancestors. I have particularly consulted

the members of Jinja North West Constituency and I am not going to do something stealthily since it will be before sunset--so no charges of doing anything in secrecy. There are bishops, the clergy and leaders of other religious denominations to be witnesses.

"I therefore wish to announce to all those here that I have decided to join my colleagues in the UPC."

The crowd which went wild, invaded the rostrum with the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr Masette Kuuya, hoisting Mr Waibale on his shoulders as others danced profusely.

But before Mr Waibale heroically descended from the rostrum he told the crowd:

"I had not declared properly that I had left the DP. I would like to tell DP both at home and abroad that I have found it fit to join the Peoples' Congress to struggle together for peace, unity and progress in the country."

Earlier the Vice President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga, in a message to the people of Kamuli, thanked Basoga for joining the UPC, a party, he said, had the most experienced leaders in the country.

CSO: 4700/614

## UGANDA

### BRIEFS

**MILITARY PROMOTIONS**--Paulo Muwanga, vice president and minister of Defense, stated, in the University of Makerere, that the militiamen must be "the eyes of the government" and must never jeopardize the interests of the Uganda People's Congress. Muwanga was addressing a graduating class of 600 militiamen who had just fulfilled a 3-week training period near Entebbe. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

**AID FOR REPATRIATION**--The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has turned over to Uganda \$1.5 million to aid the Kampala authorities to finance repatriation of over 180,000 Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan and in eastern Zaire. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

**UPM OFFICIAL FREED**--The secretary general of the Ugandan Patriotic Movement, Jabeli Bidandi Sali, has been freed. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

**SIXTY PERSONS ASSASSINATED**--According to Amnesty International, about 60 persons are said to have been assassinated during the last 2 weeks by soldiers of the Ugandan Army (Uganda National Liberation Army, UNLA), around and in the village of Ssemuto, 50 kilometers north of Kampala. At least 22 persons from the neighboring village of Namirembe were included among them, killed by bayonet thrusts. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Dec 81 p 6] 10042

**SOLDIERS KILL CHURCHGOERS**--According to inhabitants of the area on Tuesday, Ugandan soldiers killed five of the faithful during a religious service on 17 January in a Kalasa church about 50 kilometers north of Kampala. These five were among the 5,000 persons who fled the region during the operations against the guerrillas begun in December. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 82 p 4]

CSO: 4719/488

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION--Meguet Arrondissement has been elevated to a sub-prefecture. Aloys Bere is the sub-perfect. It has been an arrondissement since Decree No 74/210 of 2 July 1974. Meguet Sub-Prefect "is made up of two cantons, Meguet and Salogo; three groups (groupements), Kabouda, Kogo, and Tanghin, and includes 45 townships (villages) which have a total population of 43,325 residents. It is bounded on the north by Kaya Sub-Prefecture, on the south by Zorgho Sub-Prefecture, on the east by Pouyteuga and Boulsa sub-prefectures and on the west by Ziniare Sub-Prefecture." [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16 Dec 81 p 8]

PRC EXHIBITION--Yesterday evening, the reception room of the Hotel Independence was the scene of a large exhibition of various goods from China. The guests were welcomed on their arrival by the ambassador from the PRC and Mrs Zhou Min, the head of the commercial mission, Yuan Xue-you, and other members of the embassy staff. [J.S.S.] [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 4719/508

**BRIEFS**

**FRENCH AID--**France has made a commitment to provide financial aid to Zaire amounting to a total of 8.5 million French francs, for carrying out three projects pertaining, respectively, to civil aviation, development of food crops and an inventory of mineral resources. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

**BADEA LOAN--**The Arab Bank for African Economic Development [BADEA] is going to make a \$10-million loan to Zaire for financing development and modernization projects pertaining to river navigation and the railroad network. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

CSO: 4719/428

## BRIEFS

**KARIBA LOAN REPAID**--The major loan for Kariba Dam, built more than 20 years ago, has been paid back in full along with one of the smaller loans, a spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said yesterday. The original loan was for US\$80 million and the last instalment was paid last month. The loan, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, carried 5 percent interest. A 3 million pound loan, granted by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd, and carrying 6 percent interest, was also paid off last month. Two other external loans are still being paid back. One, originally for 15 million pounds and at most 7 percent interest, will not be paid back fully until March 1995. At the middle of last year the outstanding balance was about \$11.36 million. This loan was given by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, according to CAPCO's annual report. A second IBRD loan originally for US\$7.7 million, will not be repaid until September 1989 but in the middle of last year just US\$2.49 million was outstanding. CAPCO also has loans from the Zimbabwe and Zambian governments and will not finish repaying these until June 1994. By the end of June last year the total of the loans still to be repaid was about \$40.1 million although some payments have been made since then. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1]

**POPULATION FIGURES**--Zimbabwe's population grew by 3.3 percent to 7.6 million in 1981, with Marandellas and Sinoia showing the highest individual growth rates since 1975. And if 1980's figures are anything to go by, females continued to outnumber males by about 100,000. These are some of the facts in the social and economic profile for 1981, prepared and distributed by the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury in conjunction with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). "It is hoped that the information it contains will meet the initial needs for statistical data of all those interested in the country and its people," said the Director of Statistics, Dr Gibson M. Mandishona. Grade I schoolchildren increased from 376,392 in 1980 to 455,536 last year and Form I students went up almost 400 percent from 22,201 to 82,262. The number of school-goers rose by more than 500,000 to 1.8 million, and technical colleges almost doubled their intakes to 6,048. Figures on the economy were not up to date, but reflected the country's phenomenal growth rate of 14 percent in 1980. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

**FIRST BLACK MAYOR**--The first black mayor and deputy mayor of Chiredzi were elected on Monday. The mayor is Councillor Stephen Mupure and his deputy is Councillor Richard Maveneka. An eight-member town board was formed last December. ZANU (PF) won unopposed all the five wards in high-density suburbs. Councillor Mupure (34), said: "The major tasks at present are the building of a secondary school in Chiredzi and the electrification of Tshovhani township." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

**CAPCO INCOME**--The Central African Power Corporation increased supplies of electricity within Zambia and Zimbabwe by 3.8 percent in the year to June 30 1981, said the corporation's annual report released yesterday. Sales in Zimbabwe increased by 4.3 percent and in Zambia by 3.2 percent. CAPCO's operating surplus for the year was \$10.3 million, and the net surplus was \$5.7 million compared with \$5.5 million in the previous year. "Income from sales of electricity was sufficient to meet all operating costs, debt redemption charges, including capital expenditure of about \$900,000," said the report. The rapid rise in electricity tariffs since 1975 reflects the higher rate of inflation and in the increase on costs of supplies from the newer stations feeding the system. In terms of real costs, however, the price of supplies is much lower now than it was in 1960. But the report warns of future increases. "When further new sources of power generation such as Wankie No 1 power station, constructed at present day prices are connected to the system, bulk supply costs will rise more steeply and this will be reflected in corresponding tariff adjustments."--ZIANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 4]

**IMPORT QUOTA CUT**--Foreign currency import allocations for the next quota period will be cut by about 12 percent, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, told the House of Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question by Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje), who also asked why there had been a delay in issuing the allocations which he said should have been out by now. The deputy minister said one reason for the delay was that "we had a computer breakdown." There had also been typing problems, he added. "I can assure the honourable member that we will send out the allocations, probably by Friday," said Mr Mvenge.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jan 82 p 1]

**CASH CUT EFFECT**--The cut in currency allocations of about 12 percent for the next quota period of January to March this year, will only lead to further shortages within the economy, the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh, said yesterday. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, announced the reduction in the House of Assembly on Tuesday. "I am extremely dismayed that Government has again found it necessary to reduce the level of currency allocations to importers," Mr Botsh said. "Unfortunately it is also bound to have some adverse effect on employment levels." Transport bottlenecks could be one of the causes of the problem, he said, as delays have held up payment for exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 3]

CHIEFTAINSHIP DISPUTE--Bulawayo--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has settled another dispute between two contenders for chieftainship. The dispute involved members of a Midlands clan--the Mazviwa clan in the Shabani district and some of its members in the Belingwe district. The dispute has been raging since 1979 when Dzingai Mataruse was murdered. Following the minister's intervention, Mr Ndodana Muchembere has been nominated to succeed Chief Mataruse. Mr Muchembere and Mr Mapaire are both descendants of Chief Mazviwa of Shabani, but they settled in Belingwe where Mapaire was recognised as Chief Mataruse of Belingwe. Chief-designate Muchembere was being opposed for the chieftainship by a relative of the dead chief, Mr Henry Mataruse. It is the first time that the Muchembere family has succeeded as Chief Mataruse, an honour which has always been held by the Mapaire family of Chief Mazviwa. Last week, Dr Zvobgo settled a similar dispute between members of the Mtekedza clan of Charter district. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 7]

'MOTO'BID FAILS--Attempts by staff of the now defunct Catholic weekly, MOTO, to start another paper have been unsuccessful, the former editor, Mr Leopold Hatugari, said yesterday. A few members of staff who lost their jobs when the Catholic diocese of Gwelo closed down the weekly, were considering further co-operation with Mambo Press in launching a monthly magazine. MOTO staff needed about \$50,000 over six months to start another paper. But because this money was not forthcoming, attempts to continue were abandoned, Mr Hatugari said. "With the \$50,000 and increasing advertising a new paper would have broken even after six months," he said. "But since no one was prepared to guarantee this amount it was not viable to start another paper which might have closed down after two weeks." Mr Hatugari said the Mass Media Trust had expressed interest in another weekly newspaper but was unable to make the financial commitment. Most of the MOTO staff have found jobs elsewhere. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 3]

KOREAN SCHOOLS TEAM--A seven-man delegation from the education commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Salisbury yesterday. The team, led by Mr Ham Myong Ryul, director-general of physical culture in the commission, was met at the airport by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell and Government officials. A spokesman for the group said the visit was part of a cultural exchange agreement signed between the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, and his Korean counterpart when Zimbabwean Government officials visited his country last year. During their stay, expected to last 45 days, members of the delegation would visit schools and places of higher education to exchange ideas in educational, cultural and physical education fields. "I believe Zimbabwe will be able to learn from our experiences just as we hope to learn from yours," the spokesman said. The group held its first meeting with officials from the Ministry of Education and Culture yesterday afternoon.--ZIANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 4]

PIPELINE TALKS--High-level talks between Zimbabwe and Mozambique on transport matters, including the tariff for the Beira-Feruka pipeline, will continue today, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, confirmed last night. He declined to comment further, saying a statement would be issued at the end of the talks. Mr Chinamano leads the Zimbabwean team while the Mozambican side is headed by the Minister of Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, and the Finance Minister, Mr Rui [name illegible] [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 p 1]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Feb 10, 1982